

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 3, 1909.

The Cadets and Inauguration

IN PAST years, no feature of the inaugural ceremonies at Washington had proved a greater and a more universal attraction than the customary parade of the West Point cadets. It must, therefore, cause widespread disappointment that in all probability the cadets will be absent from Washington on March 4. It is natural that these young students of a world-famed military academy, who are called to sustain the traditions of the great republic, should frequently be in the public eye, and that the inauguration of the President of the republic should be considered a fit occasion for the momentary suspension of labor and routine in order to have them participate in the impressive inaugural ceremonies, to the delight and admiration of all classes of the public.

However, since by a point of order the item providing funds for the cadets' trip to Washington was stricken from the military appropriation bill, the parade must be omitted unless the Senate comes to the rescue. It might, perhaps, be said that the pecuniary point was not first in importance, but that it was not strictly logical to bring the 529 cadets from West Point to Washington to participate in a parade where such admiration is focussed on them as in reality is due only to the tried veteran.

But this scruple may be dismissed. The cadets, in the first place, represent their academy, which has given the republic the majority of its great soldiers; they recall the achievements of the past as much as they raise hopes for the future. Further, each cadet commands the individual interest of such a number of persons who may in various degrees feel responsible for his presence at West Point that this one day during the four years' course would seem to call for an ardent patriotic demonstration.

Hence the desire that the Senate may intervene.

ALL THINGS point not only to business expansion but to a better way of doing business, to better commercial morals, to the adoption of the golden rule in all industrial activities. In other words, the time is not far distant when any other way of doing business will be the exception rather than the rule. To the shame of this country it must be said that graft has traversed nearly every commercial avenue until it has become the common expression that it is impossible for a man to conduct a business honestly and succeed. But the turning point, it is believed, has been reached.

Reform after reform has been sweeping this country. Investigations of various kinds have been in progress and still are in progress, the purpose of which has been to wipe out corruption. Much good in this respect has been accomplished. Men are endeavoring to carry on commerce more in conformity with right principles. They may not realize it, but the awakening of the public conscience has been such that they are beginning to find that honest business methods are the best as well as the most profitable. The action on the part of the New York Stock Exchange in suspending members guilty of questionable practise and in other ways correcting abuses that have crept in may have been prompted by the inquiry Governor Hughes is prosecuting as to the methods of stock trading, but, nevertheless, the cleaning is in progress and the country may expect the best results from this investigation.

Water is being squeezed from many stocks at a rate surprising even to those who hitherto never had any compunctions in the matter of overcapitalizing. A case in point is the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation. This stock when first issued was considered intrinsically about as valuable as the paper on which the certificates were printed. Since the organization of the company, however, millions of dollars of earnings have been turned back into the various plants for improvements, the new Gary plant alone costing about \$100,000,000, so that today the property value of the corporation is such that the common stock has real value. Similar examples could be cited.

Better business methods are being adopted in some cases because "it pays," but there is also a vast army of men, daily increasing in number, who believe in honesty for honesty's sake, who are following the dictates of Principle and who must win the larger rewards for their faithfulness.

The Federal Children's Bureau Bill

that the federal government is going into too many things which might be better cared for by the state, the community or the family, the committee has issued this statement:

It is not suggested that the national government should take up all or perhaps any of these subjects for direct remedial or preventive legislation. Research and publicity, on lines strictly analogous to the well established activities of many existing bureaus, is the aim of those who advocate the children's bureau, among whom this journal has long since gladly enrolled. The national child-labor committee and the National Consumers League are, so far as we are aware, the only other agencies which are persistently and continuously working to bring public opinion to the support of this measure so clearly in the public interests, so certain to be opposed, just as the bureau of forestry and other of our present bureaus are opposed, because they expose and undermine the selfish and anti-social policies of a comparatively few individuals of the exploiting class. We hope that others—organizations and individuals—will rally to the support of the proposed children's bureau.

On this basis, there can be no reasonable opposition to the bill now before Congress. On the contrary, it should meet with the sympathy and support of all right-minded people. The government is better equipped for the performance of the work necessary to public education on the subject, for one thing, than is the state, the community or the family. These agencies will find plenty to occupy them in this connection by making proper use of the information which the federal government collects and classifies.

The World's Progress

THE REMARKABLE address, on "The Nation's Intellectual Development," delivered by Mr. Haldane before the British Science Guild, is an example of the rapid changes which are taking place in men's outlook on the world. Mr. Haldane is much more than a cabinet minister. Before he entered Parliament he was a leader of the bar, a well-known authority on political economy, and a philosophic writer. Like his colleague, Lord Morley, he is a thinker before everything. But, whereas Lord Morley has concentrated his attention rather on the encyclopedists and the great French philosophers of the eighteenth century, Mr. Haldane has devoted himself mainly to the Germans and most particularly to Schopenhauer. Such a man, it is obvious, could scarcely confine himself, in speaking of intellectual development, within the geographical limits of a country. His address, consequently, although nominally intended for a particular body, has an interest for a very much wider field.

Mr. Haldane is secretary of state for war, but no one knows better than he that even on the battlefield the age of sheer muscle has passed away. The pen today is greater than the sword. The victorious general no longer leads headlong cavalry charges like Marlborough at Ramillies, or William of Orange at Neerwinden. He sits beside a field telephone, with a front extending over thirty miles of country. Intellect, therefore, Mr. Haldane told his audience, counts for much in the world today, but, he added, character counted for even more. The churches, therefore, were being forced away from their old dogmatical controversies. They were being obliged to admit that heaven and hell began in the world, and not hereafter; and, consequently, that it was impossible to save a man's soul and let his body suffer. Life, he continued, was becoming more serious every day; duty was assuming its proper perspective, not as a mere legal contract expiring with the completion of a specific undertaking, but as an irrefragable bond between individuals and the state, so that only so far as the citizen was himself good could he expect the state to be good.

After reading Mr. Haldane's address which covered, of course, a vastly greater field than anything it is possible to give an idea of here, it is natural to repeat the purely apocryphal but perpetually quoted saying of Galileo, "It moves all the same." Mr. Haldane is not merely a man of the world; he is, in a phrase which has gone out of fashion without leaving anything to take its place, a man of affairs. When, therefore, he speaks to a great audience of people, of the same mental caliber as himself, in such a strain as this, it shows that he realizes that the world is today ready to listen to truths which only a few years ago would have been to it only words. The old theology and the old philosophy are passing away; and we are approaching a time when Ruskin's prophecy about himself may be realized, that to future generations he would be known not as an art critic but as a political economist.

THE ADVICE which has been tendered to Mr. Taft, that he stay away from the inaugural ball in order that he may enjoy a real good night's rest before he begins his first actual day's work as President, has some merit in it, but should he take it the consequences will be very disappointing for those who buy the ball tickets.

PROFESSOR ZUEBLIN says that the President of the United States has more power than the Czar of Russia, which is probably true. But the difference is that he has no more power than the people are willing he shall have, and no power that he could use to any very great extent against the popular will.

THOSE who would see in President Gomez' message to the Cuban Congress a slap at the United States because in it he advocates commercial freedom for Cuba merely show that they fail to grasp the motives which have twice prompted this country to come to the rescue of the young island republic.

The attitude of the United States throughout Cuba's vicissitudes stands alone in its stupendous unselfishness. There is nothing in the history of the great colonizing nations of the world that can compare with it. Cuba, then, is to grow up unconstrained and unhampered, her only obligation toward her early mentor shall be the safeguarding of this freedom from domestic foes.

The United States, true to the spirit in which the Cuban task was performed, claims no reward, but merely its share in the development of Cuba's resources; it looks forward to the time when Cuba's risen standard of living shall make American manufactures her principal item of imports.

The severance of Cuba's political ties with the mother country was followed by a strengthening of Spain's commercial hold on the island. Since then Spanish immigration has taken larger and larger proportions, perpetuating Spanish customs and augmenting the demand for Spanish goods. Both France and England, as everywhere else in Latin America, have their monopolies, and Germany competes with all. Yet American enterprise has already earned a large share, and there is no reason why competition should not be welcomed.

When President Gomez advocates the securing of tariff concessions from the United States, provided that this be not at the expense of Cuba's friendliness for other nations, he expresses precisely that independence of judgment for which the United States has endeavored to fit the Cubans. Hence, instead of being resented, as the tendency is said to be, it should be regarded emphatically as a matter for congratulation.

The Opium Conference

THE MEETING of the international opium conference at Shanghai marks, there can be no reasonable doubt, the beginning of the final campaign against the opium traffic. And any person who has the faintest conception of the mental and moral degradation caused by the use of this drug will agree that no steps taken for its extinction can well be too drastic or too immediate. That the world has some conception of what the eating or smoking of this drug ultimately is in probably due to the fact that its effects have been exposed in one of the masterpieces of English literature. This, however, only increases the responsibility of the governments which have, for purely financial reasons, permitted its culture. It is not true, of course, that the war between Great Britain and China was undertaken for the purpose of forcing

the drug on an unwilling country. It was undertaken because the Chinese government, with a view to securing all the profits of the opium traffic for itself, sought to destroy the imports under the British flag. It can, however, be as little questioned that the British government should have prohibited these imports themselves, no matter what the financial loss, as that the greed caused by their value led the mandarins into the step which ultimately led to war. "He that toucheth pitch," says the writer of the book of Ecclesiasticus, "shall be defiled therewith."

The government of England has, however, been for long fully awake to its responsibilities in the matter. It has entered into a convention with China by which it has undertaken to reduce the Indian export of opium by 5190 cases a year, on consideration of a similar reduction in the native production. In a way this enables the Indian government to exercise some control over native manufacture. But the time is probably not far distant when the Indian production will be finally vetoed without any qualification whatever.

The action of the government of the United States in taking practical steps for the suppression of the traffic in the Philippines has paved the way to the conference now sitting in Shanghai. It was originally intended that the discussions at this conference should be confined to the traffic in the far east. The acceptance, however, by Turkey of a seat has given it not merely a universal character, but has afforded fresh evidence of the growing solidarity of the world in its efforts to secure better social and political conditions.

The Eastern Question

THE NEWS received today of the arrangement with respect to the indemnity claimed by Turkey from Bulgaria in respect to her seizure of the Oriental railway, on her declaration of independence, clears away the last vestige of the war clouds which for the last few months have hung over eastern Europe.

When the secret history of the present crisis comes to be written, it will probably be found that humanity has never been nearer witnessing a world-war than during the past weeks. Nothing but the extraordinary self-control of Turkey and the statesmanship of the great powers could have made it possible to avoid the war into which, only a few years ago, the almost cynical contempt of Austria and Bulgaria for existing treaty rights would have plunged Europe.

No contribution to the cause of peace throughout the entire crisis demands, perhaps, warmer acknowledgment than the final action of Russia in surrendering sufficient of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity due to her to bridge the difference between the indemnity claimed by Turkey from Bulgaria, and that Bulgaria was prepared to pay. It will be remembered that after the declaration of Bulgarian independence, Turkey claimed from Bulgaria a sum equal to \$24,000,000 as compensation. To this Bulgaria replied with an offer of \$16,400,000. It is unnecessary to discuss here the justice of the Turkish claim or the Bulgarian offer. It must be sufficient to say that neither was willing to abate or to increase the sums specified. And so serious had the situation become that the order for partial mobilization had gone out. If a single shot had been fired it would indeed have been heard all around the world. It was at this moment that Russia intervened. Her offer really amounted to an undertaking to pay the difference herself. Under the treaty of Berlin, Turkey was bound to pay her a sum equal to \$1,600,000 a year for 100 years. The payment of this war indemnity Russia offered to forego to the extent of the full amount of the indemnity claimed from Bulgaria by Turkey, and to satisfy herself with the amount of the indemnity offered by Bulgaria, which was to be transferred to her.

It may safely be said that this offer marks an extraordinary advance in the dealings of nations. Coming as it does at the moment when the United States is evacuating Cuba without demanding any compensation for all their sacrifices made on behalf of the Cuban people, it is an additional proof of the remarkable manner in which politics are beginning to be tinged with an altruism which only a decade ago would have been regarded as quixotic, if not positively unpatriotic. The "Parliament of Man" is perhaps not so ephemeral a contingency as the world is inclined to think.

At a conference to be held in Boston on Feb. 5, 6 and 7 the theories of the various forms of socialism will be presented. Education along this line will be a very good thing for those who oppose as well as for those who espouse socialism in any form.

FOR THE present, at least, there appears to be a cessation of the anti-Japanese feeling in California, or in the state capital of California, as the case may be.

CHICAGO and Boston may clasp hands fraternally over the fact that a native of the former and a one-time resident of the latter, in the person of Jens Iversen Westengard, has been chosen by the King of Siam as his chief legal adviser, and while the felicitations incident to such an unusual occurrence are going on, the congratulations due the King and the people of Siam should not be overlooked or omitted. It is not known at this writing to what extent, if any, the King of Siam was influenced by the fact that Mr. Westengard was born in Chicago and trained for the bar in, or near, Boston; nor is it known whether or not the King would have chosen him if he were simply a native Chicagoan, or if he had no other claims to consideration than the mere fact that he attended law school in, or near, Boston. These facts will, perhaps, develop later.

For the present it must suffice that the King has, on the face of the returns, made a very wise choice, for wherever the Chicago nativity of the legal adviser of his majesty might lead him to start out on erroneous premises or to jump at wrong conclusions, his Boston training will step in to restore his equipoise and judgment and to prevent him from getting Siam, so to speak, into hot water.

There could hardly be a happier combination. Chicago, the reputed greatest wind center in the world, would seem like an ideal birthplace for a lawyer, while Boston, the recognized home of progressive conservatism and culture, should be the place of all places for the proper development and refinement of those faculties which are best calculated, according to common belief, to assist him in handing down wise decisions, and winning to his side not only the good will of his royal master, but the affection of the Siamese masses. Let us hope he may have no oil or merger cases to settle for the first year or two.

A Chicago-Bostonese Lawyer in Siam

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ASK LAW TO FORBID CHANGING NAMES OF STREETS IN BOSTON

Representatives of Many Organizations Speak at State House Hearing Today on C. F. Adams' Bill.

TALK OF "COMMON"

W. D. Mead Refers to the Attempts to Change the Designations of Famous Old Squares in the City.

Charles Francis Adams' bill to provide that there shall be no alteration or change in the name of any public way, street, place or square, or of any public park where the name altered or changed has been in use for 25 years, brought a throng of representatives of the historical societies and other organizations to the hearing before the state legislative committee on roads and bridges this morning.

Walter Gilman Page conducted the hearing and introduced Grenville H. Norcross as representing the Massachusetts Historical Society, the president of which, Mr. Adams, heads the petition for this legislation. Mr. Norcross read a letter from the latter, who is obliged to be in Washington, urging that the historic names of the city be preserved.

Edwin D. Mead favored the bill. Whether this evil had come up in other cities he did not know, but the most luminous example of what a city council might do was the attempt to name old North square for a deceased Italian ex-councilman, and Maverick square for a politician. Fortunately, they had two mayors who by their vetoes had prevented this change.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, representing the Bostonian Society, asked what would happen to the westerner who on asking for Boston Common should be told that there was any Boston Common, but it was Roosevelt square or park. The wisdom of the bill was self-evident.

Alexander F. Porter, real estate man for 50 years, said, speaking for the real estate exchange, that the latter would strongly oppose any further attempt to change the names of streets that become fixed.

Mrs. William Tudor, for the Daughters of the Revolution, and Mrs. Sarah Lee White Mortimer, for the Society of the Colonial Dames, recorded their organizations for the bill.

Charles F. Jenney of Hyde Park, for the Abstract Club, the oldest real estate organization in the state, was strongly opposed to further change of old names as seriously interfering with deeds and the transfer of real estate.

Street Commissioner James A. Gallivan of Boston said that his commission was not opposed to the bill, but he would only say that in nine years as commissioner he had only known of two applications being made for the change of the name of a street which had carried the same name for more than 25 years. He did not consider the bill necessary legislation.

Mr. Page told the committee that there had already been four attempts to change the names of squares in Boston, namely: North square to Scigliano square, Maverick square to Dougherty square, Dorchester street to St. Augustine avenue and Park square to Lincoln square.

A number of other speakers were heard.

For Further News of
the State House See
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NEW AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO IN U. S.

The newly appointed Mexican ambassador to United States, Senor F. L. de la Barra, has arrived from Europe on the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line. He will make a short visit to Mexico before taking up his duties in Washington.

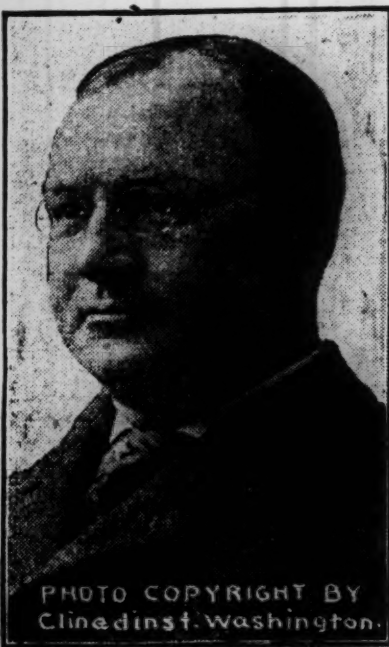
The new ambassador for the last three years has represented his country as minister to Belgium and Holland, and before that was at Buenos Ayres. He has been a delegate to two Pan-American conferences, and was one of the Mexican delegates to the last peace conference at The Hague.

"I shall leave for home today," said Senor de la Barra, "and I expect to be in Washington within two weeks." Senor de la Barra, who is still in Europe, will join her husband upon his arrival in Washington.

REPORT ANGELL ABOUT TO RESIGN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—It is reported that the resignation of James B. Angell as president of the University of Michigan is imminent.

Vice-President-Elect
Sherman Says House
Rules Are Practical



JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President-elect of the United States, was a visitor at the New York state capitol this week and complimented the Legislature on its choice of Elihu Root to represent the Empire state in the national Senate. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the discussion that has arisen over the rules of the U. S. House of Representatives. He said:

"In my judgment, in so far as my study of legislative procedure goes, I believe the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States are the best calculated to do business of any code of rules adopted by any legislative body in the world, and the great distinction between the rules of the lower and the higher legislative body in Washington is this: In the lower house the rules provide for a majority to do business promptly and in its own way, whereas in the higher body the rules make it possible for a minority to prevent the doing of business."

"And in this practical 20th century of ours when it is our wish to progress it does seem to me that it is quite fitting that the rules of our legislative bodies should permit just what the rules of the House of Representatives do permit, and that is to permit the majority to do business in its own time, and then to hold that majority to an accountability to their constituents."

HASKELL GIVES OUT STATEMENT

GUTHRIE, Ok.—This statement was given out today by Gov. Charles N. Haskell who has been indicted on a charge of alleged conspiracy to defraud the government in land deals:

"I have just heard of the indictment for conspiracy coupled with some of the oldest and highest characterized citizens of Muskogee, men who developed and built up that country by their unselfish effort. From now on, the proceedings will be open to both sides. Hearst's manipulations will be at a discount."

"I am satisfied that the interior department has been misled by false statements. I am confident that there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way."

A resolution was proposed in the Oklahoma Legislature today denouncing the indictment of Governor Haskell.

TAFT COMPLETES TRIP OVER CANAL

CULEBRA—President-elect Taft has now completed his inspection of the entire line of the canal, having traversed the Pacific channel. He expressed himself as greatly gratified with the result of the labors of the engineers. Today he will view the entire Culebra cut from the Empire Hill.

Mr. Taft received the members of the Isthmian Red Cross Wednesday evening. The special engineers had a long talk with Chief Engineer Goethals, at which the canal plans were discussed in a general way.

SPECIAL SITTING FOR GRAND JURY

The grand jury of Suffolk county will sit in special session on Monday next, it is expected, to hear evidence in some of the affairs brought to light by the finance commission.

The offenses alleged are similar to those that formed the basis of indictments against various corporations and officers some time ago. Those cases were known as the "Boston agreement" cases. The defendants against whom the commonwealth is proceeding are alleged to have entered into similar arrangements.

LAUNCH NAVY'S KING SATURDAY

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The world's greatest battleship, named for one of the smallest states in the Union, Delaware, will be launched here Saturday. As the great hulk glides from the ways, one of Delaware's fairest belles, Miss Anna Cahill of Bridgeville will christen the new monster warship.

EDISON COMPANY BUYS SUBURBAN GAS LIGHT PLANTS

Waltham, Newton, Watertown, Brookline, Brighton and Chelsea Concerns Included in Transaction.

APPROVAL AWAITED

Negotiations have just been completed, subject to the approval of the various city and state officials concerned, by which the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston is to purchase the electric plants and business of the Waltham Gas Light Company, the Newton and Watertown Gas Light Company, the Brookline and Brighton plant of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the Chelsea Gas Light Company.

Contracts have also been made by which the Edison Company is to furnish the power for the Massachusetts Electric power for operating all the street railway lines of the Boston Suburban Electric Company.

The sale of the Waltham Gas & Electric Company by the Boston Suburban Electric Companies would give that company sufficient funds to immediately pay the \$950 a share in back dividends on the preferred stock, and this possibility explains the advance in that stock to \$75 a share, an appreciation of \$19 a share within a few weeks.

VANDERBILT UP ON AUTO CHARGE

Harold Vanderbilt, the Harvard student, appeared in court this morning in answer to the summons which was served upon him as a result of speeding his automobile near the North station a week ago Saturday.

As Mr. Vanderbilt intends to contest the case, it will not be called until the afternoon session of the court, beginning at 2 o'clock.

SITE FOR PARK POLICE STATION.

The Metropolitan park commission has officially accepted the new station for the park police on Forest street, Medford. The new station has been in use for some weeks, the officers having been transferred from the former station of the Middlesex Fells reservation on Pond street, Stoneham.

ITALY DEMANDS QUAKE POLICIES

ROME—All Italian and foreign life, fire and accident insurance companies have been called upon by the Italian government, through the minister of commerce, to furnish lists and all particulars regarding policies written for Italian citizens who live, or lived, within the recent earthquake zone.

The government acts on the assumption that the majority of policies held by individuals and business houses were lost in the catastrophe, and cannot be presented.

Hence an ancient law is revived to force the insurance companies to give testimony against themselves and on behalf of their policy holders.

MERCHANTS SEEK TO GET CANDY MEN

The Confectioners Association is considering getting more members of that trade in the Boston Merchants Association, and a meeting to that end was held at the association rooms late Wednesday afternoon.

E. F. Forbes as chairman explained that he desired that some methodical way to reach all confectioners be adopted. Frederick H. Curtis, chairman of the membership committee, believed the confectioners would be important members of the association and that they would receive special benefits. A committee was organized to bring members into the association.

LAKE COMMERCE SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON—A measure of the industrial depression in the lake region during the shipping season of 1908, is given in a report issued today by the department of commerce and labor, summing up the volume of traffic on the Great Lakes.

The domestic shipments of merchandise from the various lake ports was 60,518,024 tons, compared with 83,500,091 and 75,600,648 tons in the two previous years. The decrease in 1908 was due largely to the falling off in shipments of iron ores, coal and salt.

Japan Is Good-Natured Over Nevada's Act

TOKIO—The passage of the anti-Japanese resolution by the Nevada House has failed to stir up much discussion. The Nevada action is not believed to reflect national sentiment in the least.

The assurances given by President Roosevelt, the defeat of the proposed legislation in California and the action of business organizations throughout the United States declaring against legislation inimical to the Japanese have fully satisfied the Japanese public mind.

REVIVAL INSPIRES BAY STATE TOWNS TO HOLD MEETINGS

Plymouth, Weymouth, Braintree and Winchendon Start Services—Worship at Noon Stirring.

DR. CONRAD SPEAKS

The great revival meetings in Boston have inspired the pastors of several churches throughout Massachusetts to take up the movement in their cities. Among the places where the pastors have already combined to establish revival meetings as a result of the inspiration of the Boston meetings are Plymouth, Weymouth, Braintree and Winchendon.

"We do not yet dream of the tremendous import of these meetings," declared Dr. A. Z. Conrad at the noon meeting today at Tremont Temple.

The floor of the hall and first balcony was reserved for men, and the second balcony was open to the general public. Over 3000 persons were present and many were turned away for lack of room. Thirty private requests for prayers were read.

On a date yet to be set, there will be held a special meeting for the young women employed in the Boston department stores.

The first factory services in the evangelist campaign in behalf of "The King's Business" in Greater Boston were conducted in Cambridge Wednesday.

Other meetings were held in Tremont Temple and at the regularly appointed places.

The meeting in the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company was conducted by Evangelist Lawrence B. Greenwood, and the music was in charge of Chester Harris. Mr. Greenwood did not touch upon creed or doctrine but "poked upon" upright living and cleanliness of mind. The men showed great interest in the services.

As early as 6:30 Tremont Temple was filled and again hundreds were turned away.

At the close of the meeting which was conducted by Dr. Chapman as preacher and Mr. Alexander as chorister, an appeal was made for those who wished to make their lives right and to follow Christ to signify the same by standing, and a large proportion of the vast audience rose to its feet.

The meeting tonight at 7:45 and the noon meeting tomorrow will be for men only.

CAMBRIDGE PARTY NOMINEES FILED

Nomination papers for municipal candidates in the city of Cambridge were opened Wednesday night by the Non-Partisans and Democrats of that city. Of the former there are two candidates for mayor, while of the latter there are four. Fourteen Non-Partisans and 24 Democrats seek the nomination for aldermen.

The candidates of the Non-Partisans for mayor are: Walter C. Wardwell, the present mayor, and Charles H. Lake, ex-president of the board of aldermen. Those of the Democrats are: James F. Aylward, J. Edward Barry and William F. Brooks, all ex-presidents of the board of aldermen, and Alderman Frederick S. Detrick, who is an ex-representative.

BRYN MAWR GETS CONDITIONAL SUM

NEW YORK—Bryn Mawr college has been given a provisional gift of \$250,000 by the board of education which dispenses Mr. Rockefeller's \$42,000,000 foundation for assisting colleges. This is the largest donation yet made from the fund, but it is conditional upon the raising by the college of an additional \$380,000.

Bryn Mawr was supposed to be amply endowed, but it has had a hard struggle to keep up running expenses. Each student's education costs \$230 above what she pays for tuition.

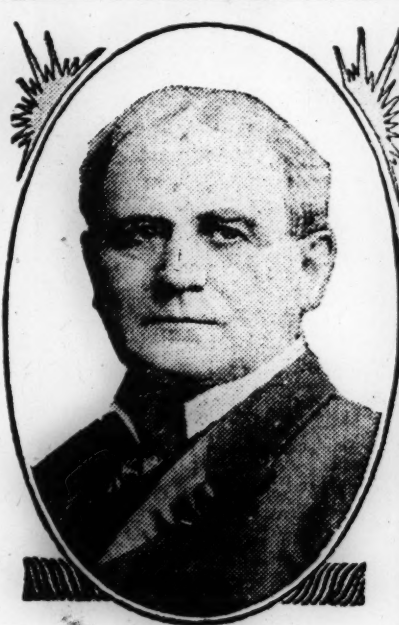
The alumni have raised \$100,000 and will go to work to raise the balance.

BIG SUGAR SUITS READY FOR TRIAL

NEW YORK—Six of the seven suits instituted by the government against the American Sugar Refining Company to recover customs duties aggregating \$3,624,121.15 have been marked ready for trial before Judge Holt in the United States district court.

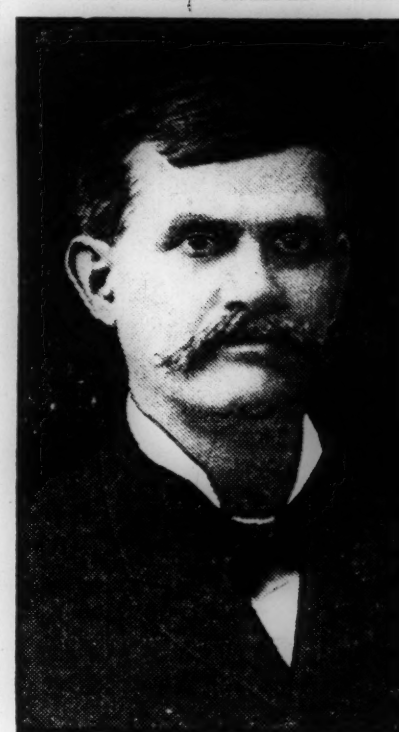
Assistant United States Attorney Denison said he would begin today. John B. Stanchfield, Henry F. Cochrane and the firm of Parsons, Clouson & Melvaine will represent the defense.

Two Strong Leaders of Democrats



CHAMP CLARK.

Minority leader of the House of Representatives.



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Former minority leader, now Senator from Mississippi.

TWO strong men of the Democratic party today are Champ Clark, minority leader in the national House of Representatives, and John Sharp Williams, who has stepped from that position to the seat in the Senate left vacant by Senator H. D. Money, from Mississippi, which term expires in 1911.

John Sharp Williams is a Tennessean by birth. He was born in Memphis, educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of the South, the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He is a cotton planter, but has practiced law, been admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1877. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1892 and 1904, being temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention in 1904.

He has been a member of Congress continuously since 1893, was recognized as the minority leader in the House, and was Democratic primary nominee for

TELLER APPROVES CLEVELAND'S VIEW

WASHINGTON—Senator Teller of Colorado spoke in the Senate Wednesday on the Bacon resolution declaring that all public documents in the executive departments are subject to the inspection of Congress.

Mr. Teller said the refusal of President Cleveland to send information to the Senate was not comparable to the refusal of the present President to respond to such a call. In the Cleveland cases, in 1886, it had been desired to obtain facts relating to reasons for the dismissal of a public official. Mr. Cleveland maintaining that such papers were not public property and that they were in his possession for his personal information.

Mr. Teller approved this view of the right of the President, although should the President abuse the power of removal he believed Congress could invoke its power of impeachment.

LOWELL TO GIVE LINCOLN PROGRAM

LOWELL, Mass.—The Lowell Historical Society will hold memorial exercises appropriate to the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, in Memorial Hall, Feb. 10 at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be open to the public, and the program for the evening will be as follows:

Introductory address by the president, Solon W. Stevens; solo, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe; Mrs. W. H. Pepin (chorus by the audience); recollections of Lincoln in Lowell in 1848, and reading of concluding portions of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Hon. S. P. Hadley; recollections of Lincoln in 1865, William W. Clark, Everett, Mass.; solo, Mrs. W. H. Pepin; reading of portion of the Commemorative Ode by James Russell Lowell; Frank K. Stevens; reminiscences of personal interviews with Lincoln, Moses G. Parker, M. D.; solo, "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. W. H. Pepin (chorus by the audience).

BROOKLINE LOSES TWO LAND SUITS

DEDHAM—Judgment was entered this morning for the plaintiffs in two suits brought in the Norfolk superior court by Nathaniel Conant, trustee, and Patrick J. Burns, lessee, against the town of Brookline for land taken by the town in 1907.

In the first case Mr. Conant was awarded \$13,641.31, and Mr. Burns was awarded \$800. In the second Mr. Conant was awarded \$6,258.69, and Mr. Burns \$500. Both judgments were without costs.

HEATED FURNACE FIRES SYNAGOGUE

Fire starting from an overheated furnace in the basement of the Shurey Jerusalem Synagogue on Salem street early this morning did damage amounting to \$1500. Two alarms were rung in. The smoke was very dense. Commissioner Samuel Parker arrived soon after Chief Mullen. A memorial service was being held at the time, but there was no mishap.

PACIFIC TRANSPORT OVERDUE. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Wireless stations along the coast today are trying to get into communication with the converted transport Buffalo, which is now four days overdue from Hawaii.

FREIGHT CHARGES INCREASED BY THE HEPBURN RATE ACT

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports Rise on All Classes and in All Directions.

COAL IS HIT HARD

Pig Iron and Steel Feel the Advance—Passenger Rates, However, Are Unaffected or Show a Decrease.

WASHINGTON—Freight rates have been increased in all classes and in all directions, since the enactment of the Hepburn rate regulation law, according to a report filed with Congress today by the interstate commerce commission. This information was brought forth by a resolution offered by Representative Madden (Rep., Ill.), and passed by the House a short time ago.

The commission says that to answer the inquiry in detail would require an examination of 3,000,000 pages of schedules, containing 150,000,000 rate items.

The coal rate has increased five cents a ton from Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia fields to central freight association territory and there has been a like advance in rates from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama fields to the southwestern territory. Pig iron rates have been advanced 25 cents a ton from furnace points to southeastern territory and points in central and trunk line territory. Between the same points cast iron pipe has been advanced 25 cents a ton in rate.

There has been a general advance on rates in iron and steel products. On lumber there has been a general advance in the rates from Chicago.

The grain rate from Chicago to New York was increased two cents per 100 pounds since May, 1907. Sugar has been advanced two cents, and packing house products three cents per 100 pounds.

Transcontinental lines have made increases on both east and westbound freights on different classes from three to ten per cent. Many advances in freight charges have been made, the commission says, not by raising rates, but by making changes in classification and in the minimum of carload weights.

Washington the Costliest City of Kind to Govern

WASHINGTON—The pending appropriation bill for running the District of Columbia and the city of Washington

(Continued on Page Two.)

RECALLS HARVARD FIFTY YEARS AGO

The Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Brookline told the story of life in Cambridge 50 years ago to the New England Historic Genealogical Society at its meeting in Wilder Hall, Somerset street, Wednesday afternoon. As he was quite an athlete his stories of the training in those days, which he said was as good as it is today, was interesting. Among his reminiscences he told of the class of 1860 and of the college regulations as they were when he attended.

REAL ESTATE MEN WILL HEAR MEYER

Postmaster-General George Von L. Meyer has promised Mark Temple Dowling and A. Dudley Dowd, a special committee appointed by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who have just returned from Washington, to address the exchange on the occasion of its annual dinner, which will take place early in April.

OHIO SENATORIAL DEADLOCK. SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The 27th ballot for United States senator resulted as follows: Hopkins 71, Goss 18, Shurtleff 16, Stringer 73, Mason 3, McKinley 1, Lowden 1, Calhoun 1, Sherman 2. Hopkins lost four from Wednesday's vote.

STEPHENSON LACKS FOUR VOTES. MADISON, Wis.—United States Senator Stephenson again lacked four votes of re-election at the sixth ballot in the Wisconsin Legislature today. He received 62 votes out of 130 cast.

FORTY-EIGHT TEAMSTERS FINED. Judge Wentworth in the municipal court this morning fined 48 teamsters \$5 each and placed the case of one on file for violation of the rules governing teaming traffic.

Weather Forecast

United States weather forecaster's observations at Boston at 8 a. m.: Temperature 18 above zero. Sky cloudy, wind west, 6 miles an hour. High tide at 10:52 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Following is the forecast: New England and local: Fair tonight, with slowly rising temperature. Friday fair and warmer. Light southwest winds. Minimum temperature 20@24 degrees.

SECRETARY WHITE IS SENT ON TRIP

Secretary James C. White, representing Mayor Hibbard, left Boston Wednesday for New York, where he will make a careful investigation of municipal machinery, with a view to having first-hand information at his command when he puts into effect the charter changes and supplementary laws which the Legislature is asked to enact.

Secretary White, after his investigations in New York, will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, carefully examining into all the details of municipal administration.

Secretary White authorized, before his departure, the statement that the mayor would veto an amendment to the ordinance by which the firemen would receive additional time for their meal hours.

Secretary White also announced the appointment of Mrs. Paul Thorndike of Marlboro street, Ward 11, to be a member of the board of trustees of children's institutions, to succeed Dr. Haskett Derby, resigned.

COLORADO Y. M. C. A. GREETES WORKERS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.,—Representatives of Christian workers from all parts of the country gathered at the 23rd annual convention of the Colorado Y. M. C. A., which will cover a period of four days beginning today.

Among them are the Rev. Edward L. Bosworth, D. D., of Oberlin, O., dean of Oberlin Theological Seminary; Albert E. Roberts, New York, secretary county work department of international committee; L. J. Elliott, Chicago, secretary student department of international committee; S. S. Phelps, general secretary of the Kiwanis Club; association; John Willis Baer, Los Angeles, president Occidental College; Clarence B. Wills, general secretary Milwaukee association; Judge Schlen P. Spencer, St. Louis; Dr. George J. Fisher, New York, secretary physical work department of international committee; L. Willbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago association.

BLEACHING ORDER TO BE PROTESTED

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a committee representing national milling interests will appear before President Roosevelt Friday to protest against the recent order of the secretary of agriculture providing against the manufacture and sale after June 30 next of flour bleached by the so-called electrical process.

Mr. Rothwell represents the Millers' National Federation. The committee will ask the President to refer their protest to the board of review created to pass upon the decisions of Dr. H. W. Wiley of the agricultural department in enforcing the pure food law.

AT THE THEATERS

IN BOSTON.
BOSTON—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Circus Girl.
COLONIAL—Little Nemo.
GLOBE—The Time, the Place and the Light.
KITH—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—The Travelling Pipers.
OPERA—Vaudeville.
PARK—Pluffy Ruffles.
THEATRE—The Talk of New York.

IN NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Music Master.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—The Fighting Hope.
BLAU—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLAU—Vaudeville, with Harry Lauder.
BROADWAY—A Stubborn Individual.
CASINO—Mr. Hamlet from Broadway.
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CUTTER—Samson.
DAILY—The World and His Wife.
EMPIRE—What Every Woman Knows.
GALTY—The Travelling Salesman.
GARICK—The Patriot.
GERMAN—Dramas in German.
GRAND—The Yankee Prince.
HACKETT—The Vampire.
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
HILTON—The Three Graces.
HILTON—The Third Degree.
KNICKBOCK—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—Kassa.
LYRIC—The Dawn of a Tomorrow.
LYRIC—The Evening of a Tomorrow.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Friday evening, "Salome." Saturday matinee, "Ballet." Saturday evening, "Tales of Hoffman."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Thursday evening, "La Wally." Friday evening, "Tannhauser." Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly." Saturday evening, "The Girl of the Year." Sunday matinee, "The Girl of the Year." Sunday evening, "The Girl of the Year."
MAXINE ELLERRE—Vaudeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—Kitty Grey.
NEW YORK—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—The Girl of the Year.
STUYVESANT—The Girl of the Year.
WALLACKS—The Girl of the Year.
WEST END—The Girl of the Year.

IN CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AUDITORIUM—The New Comedy.
BETH TEMPLE—The Girl of the Year.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—The Girl of the Year.
COLONIAL—Soul Kiss, with Mlle. Genet.
GARICK—Mlle. Genet.
GREAT NORTHERN—In Bandanna Land.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Girl of the Year.
HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.
HILTON—The Girl of the Year.
INTERNATIONAL—Italian Opera.
KAY'S—The Girl of the Year.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—Vaudeville.
PARK—The Girl of the Year.
PRINCESS—The Girl of the Year.
STUYVESANT—The Girl of the Year.
WALLACKS—The Girl of the Year.
WEST END—The Girl of the Year.

BOSTON CONCERTS.
THURSDAY.
JORDAN HALL, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Madeline Blane, pianist.
CHICKERING HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Floods of Song Quartet, second concert.
JORDAN HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Song recital, Miss Mary E. Williams, assisted by Mrs. Olive Whitley, violinist.

FRIDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Fourteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra.
SATURDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Paderewski, piano recital.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Fourteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.
SUNDAY.
CHICKERING HALL, 3:30 p. m.—Fifth Sunday Chamber Concert, Hiss-Schroeder Quartet.
SYMPHONY HALL, 7:30 p. m.—Handel and Haydn Society, Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

MAYOR OF LOWELL WILLING TO PRUNE HIS OWN EXPENSES

Brown Tells Board Work Is Hard, but He Will Submit to Decrease, Though Police Must Be Reformed.

LIQUOR SQUAD CUT

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown gave some plain talk about the police department as he sat in session with the committee on appropriations and talked economy. He said:

"Three of the men on the liquor squad can be abolished. They are going to be abolished. They were simply finding berths for political pets when they established the liquor squad."

Mayor Brown stated in his talk before this committee on economy that he was willing to have his own pay reduced as well as that of his secretary, if the ordinance was changed for that purpose, even if they both had to get to the City Hall at 9 a. m. and worked till 12 at night. If one was in the mayor's office for a day he would see how busy they were, the official said. The mayor's secretary does all his own work as he has no stenographer.

"The police department is in a state of demoralization from the chairman of the police department down," said the mayor. "The chairman himself has admitted publicly that the police board is inefficient. I don't think the department knows how to expend money intelligently."

The mayor advocated the dropping of one lieutenant and one sergeant of the police force.

Claims Strong Evidence in Lowell Liquor Cases

LOWELL, Mass.—F. W. Qua, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff in the civil suits entered against several liquor dealers alleging sales of liquor to minors, is reported as saying in reference to the statement that sensational legal proceedings would probably be brought by the state liquor dealers' association charging prominent citizens with conspiracy to blackmail, that he is satisfied in his own mind that every single suit is sustained by substantial evidence.

He has, he says, seen some of the witnesses himself and had seen the affidavits of many others, and no proposition to settle these cases had been made by them. They evidently brought the suits in good faith and should prosecute them to the end, he adds.

CUT IN THE LUMBER TARIFF OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative James B. Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., has drawn the fire of lumbermen by his speech in the House Friday wherein he advised a lower tariff on lumber. Editor J. B. DeLoach of the "American Lumberman" takes direct issue with Mr. Perkins, saying:

"They (the lumbermen) will face a very serious situation if the tariff be removed or reduced. Such a step will mean financial ruin to hundreds. It will delay the adoption of forestry methods of lumbering and increase the waste of our forest resources. It will depreciate investments and necessarily have an effect upon the wages and the continuity of employment of the wageearners."

WATERWAY PACT TALK POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the British waterways treaty, dealing with the waters along the Canadian boundary, before the Senate committee on foreign relations, has been postponed until the end of the week.

Various amendments are pending, but Ambassador Bryce has informed the state department that he has reached the limit, and that it was only with the greatest difficulty that he had succeeded in securing Canadian adherence to the pending convention. It is expected that the document will be laid aside until after former Secretary of State Root becomes a member of the Senate, when it is believed he will be able to remove the objections which are being raised.

NIAGARA FAVORS FILTER SYSTEM

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The water commission, after an investigation lasting several months, has reported in favor of the filtration system set forth by the municipal company.

The principle of the new filter is similar to that in the Jerome Park reservoir, New York, the water passing upward through successive layers of silica, sand, charcoal and screens of zinc and copper. The water commission found all the promises of the company verified. On March 10 it will be submitted to the taxpayers whether they are willing to expend \$500,000 to rid the city of impure water.

MEN'S CLUB AT BROCKTON CHURCH.
BROCKTON, Mass.—The Men's Club of St. Paul's Episcopal Church has organized with the following officers: President, Myles O'Dwyer; vice-president, Charles E. Barrett; secretary, Chester A. Hickman; treasurer, G. W. Corney. The club starts with 30 members.

A Day's Progress in Washington

PLEA FOR SECRET SERVICE RENEWED

(Continued from Page One.)

one year carries \$11,974,033, being at the rate of \$35.21 for each inhabitant. This does not include the cost of new buildings for the government itself or the maintenance of such as now exist, excepting the appropriation of \$220,000 for new buildings for the district.

The 1908 population of Washington was 339,000. The latest figures obtainable from the census bureau show the cities nearest Washington in size to be Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Newark and Minneapolis. In none of these does the per capita cost of maintenance equal that of Washington.

Milwaukee, with a population of 317,908, has a corporate expenditure of \$5,548,143, the rate per capita being \$17.45. Minneapolis, with 273,825 inhabitants, spent, according to last reports, only \$5,021,530, a per capita of \$18.34.

Buffalo has a population of over 400,000. In 1906 she had \$1,819,199. She spent in 1906 only \$7,609,061—\$19.93 per capita. Detroit spends \$7,846,305 a year for a population of 353,535. Per capita, \$22.20. New Orleans spent \$6,575,945 for a year of city government for a population of 213,146. Per capita, \$20.93.

Newark, N. J., with a population of 289,631, had a budget of \$6,833,198 for 1906. Per capita, \$23.59.

Pittsburgh, with a population of 375,082, spent \$10,935,732. Per capita, \$29.16. Cincinnati has 345,230 inhabitants, and her total corporate payments were \$10,674,482. The per capita of \$30.93 is the highest of any city in the Washington group except Washington itself.

Plea for Secret Service Is Renewed by President

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, in a statement issued from the White House Tuesday night, declared that "if the government is to act with full efficiency against criminals, it must have some force of secret service agents who can act against criminals anywhere."

The President emphatically reiterated his opposition to restricting the field of usefulness of the secret service.

"The position of the administration," he says, "is that it is against sound policy to discriminate in favor of criminals by discriminating against the use of the secret service to detect and punish them."

Congressmen Confronted With Delicate Problem

WASHINGTON—New England congressmen are confronted with a somewhat delicate problem by the request of the inaugural committee to appoint (by implication) good looking men and accomplished horsemen as aides in the inaugural parade.

Although each congressman was requested several days ago to nominate one aide, not one has yet made an appointment. One Massachusetts representative has tendered the honor to a constituent, but until he receives a definite answer will not announce the appointment.

The congressmen see in the appointment of these aides many snares and pitfalls. It has gone forth from the committee that only the most noble and distinguished looking of frock-coated horseback riders are wanted. If an appointment as aide is tendered to one constituent, all the other constituents who think they have claim to good looks will be put out.

Meanwhile if any citizens of Massachusetts are anxious to please down Pennsylvania avenue on March 4, in a Prince Albert and red badge on the quarter deck of a horse that just simply can't keep still when the band begins, he can land a prize by applying for it from anybody.

Enormous Crowd Is to Receive Famous Fleet

WASHINGTON—The home coming of the fleet will be a big occasion. There will be a larger crowd than the accommodations can stand at the harbor where the fleet comes in. According to the orders of the navy department the home coming vessels and their crews at Hampton Roads and at Old Point Comfort for several days months, wives, sweethearts and friends of the officers and men will make merry.

The famous old Chamberlain Hotel had all its accommodations booked two months ago. Since then people desiring to be close to the scene of operations have snapped up everything else with a roof and four walls. As for prices—money is no object. People are now trying to buy out others who have accommodations reserved and there is no limit to prices which wealthy men are willing to pay. The crowd has overflowed to Norfolk, across the bay, and to Newport News, 10 miles distant on the new side of the roads. Some people are planning to stop at Richmond and go down for the day by train and at Washington and go down on the night boat. Reservations on the boats have long since been taken up.

President Roosevelt will go down with a party on the Mayflower, while a committee of congressmen, including the naval affairs committee, will use the Dolphin for a similar purpose. It is understood that the President's yacht will put out to meet the home coming fleet. There will be big dinners on the even-

FURTHER INQUIRY ON STEEL MERGER ASKED IN CAPITOL

WASHINGTON—An in stigation by the House judiciary committee, to determine whether the U. S. district judges for the southern district of New York have charged their grand juries to investigate the transactions of the United States Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., is called for in a resolution by Representative J. W. Gaines of Tennessee.

Members of the Senate committee on judiciary investigating the merger are astonished at what they call disclosures of the grip that certain cliques in Wall street have upon the financial fabric of the country. The committee says that the testimony shows that this concentrated power virtually can make or unmake securities, and that it is so firmly entrenched that it can practically force the national government to come to its aid in times of stress.

The committee points out that the recital by Grant B. Schley of the incidents leading up to and including the surrender of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the steel corporation showed clearly the manipulations that were used to enforce the deal. While the 20 or 25 banks referred to by Mr. Schley apparently were clamoring for the refunding of loans of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 because of the shaky condition of the market, the United States treasury was pouring millions into the financial vortex to relieve the situation.

It has been a noticeable feature of the testimony of Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America; George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Schley of Moore & Schley, which practically financed the transaction, that as soon as the merger was effected the situation was at once relieved.

Magoon Believes Cubans Will Win

WASHINGTON—Ex-Governor Magoon of Cuba, who called at the war department Wednesday, sees no basis for predictions of failure for the Cuban government in the incidents that occurred after his departure from the island. It is expected that later he will be appointed to succeed Governor-General Smith of the Philippines.

Veto Is Expected on the Census Bill

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is expected to send a message vetoing the census bill to Congress this week. He takes the ground that all the appointments to positions under the provisions of the bill should be made through the civil service.

Under the bill some 10,000 employees will be hired by the census office to take the forthcoming census. It provides that they shall be appointive, not taken from the civil service list.

Superintendent North of the bureau demands trained and experienced men and says that by the appointive method, the positions will be chiefly filled by persons with political influence.

Senators in Debate on the Crum Nomination

WASHINGTON—Nearly four hours were devoted by the Senate in executive session Tuesday to consideration of the reappointment of William D. Crum, inspector of customs at Charleston, S. C. Confirmation is opposed to Senator Tillman, aided by his Democratic colleagues.

Thus far there has been nothing in the proceedings to indicate that there will be a filibuster by the Democrats against action, although it is known that there are a number of senators who are ready to talk at length in opposition to Crum. The Republican senators are united in favor of confirming Crum, so that Mr. Taft may be relieved of the necessity of sending a nomination to the Senate which had been opposed by the present administration.

The debate in the Senate resembled an old-time minstrel show. Senator Tillman, McLaughlin, Money and Johnson told negro dialect stories and kept the Senate in laughter throughout the proceedings.

Speeches were made by Senators Carter and Beveridge commenting upon the prosperity of the South and giving the credit to Republican rule.

Treasury Calls in Thirty Million Dollars

WASHINGTON—It is probable that all or nearly all of the temporary deposits of public moneys will be abolished before the close of the administration of George B. Cortelyou as secretary of the treasury on March 4.

Another call was issued by the secretary Thursday for the return of a large amount of money to the federal treasury. Notice of the call was given late in a statement from Secretary Cortelyou's office to the effect that he would make another call on the banks to be paid on or before Feb. 24, 1909, that will yield about \$30,000,000. This will leave

CHANCE OF PASSING A POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL SLIGHT

WASHINGTON—There is little prospect that the postal savings bank bill will become a law at this session of Congress. If it ever comes to a vote in the Senate and secures the approval of the necessary majority there (and of this there is a fighting chance) it is almost certain that in the House Speaker Cannon will negative it.

"The Direful Effects of a Postal Savings Bank" is the title of a pamphlet which has been laid upon the desks of members of Congress. It is by A. E. Rice, president of the Ohio Bankers Association, and is merely a sample of the literature of its kind printed at the expense of the allied banking interests which are opposing postal savings bank legislation.

The pamphlet says:

"To those whose station and experience give exceptional advantages for observation and forecast, the government savings bank project means disaster to the business and industrial interests of the country. It is easily possible for one to become so infatuated with a pet theory as to lose sight of the adverse conditions that surround him. Such it would seem is the plight of our worthy postmaster-general, for, in the intensity of his enthusiasm for a government savings bank system he seeks with that intention to revolutionize and overthrow the business and industrial interests of this country. The adoption of his plans would immediately precipitate a conflict between the federal and state governments, each with its lawful, long-established institutions."

Senator Heyburn of Idaho told his colleagues one day this week that the declaration in the Republican platform in favor of the postal savings bank (and there was a similar declaration in the Democratic platform) was not binding upon Congress. An interesting discussion is possible as to just what national party platforms are for.

Washington Briefs

The battleship Vermont has won the pennant for the highest efficiency in gunnery.

The navy has decided to manufacture 14-inch guns, which will be the largest used in the world.

The House committee on territories has acted favorably on the statehood bill to admit Arizona and New Mexico as separate states.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$200,000 to enable the United States to participate in an international exhibition at Brussels in 1910 has been favorably reported to the Senate.

President Roosevelt has appointed James E. West, Thomas M. Mulry and Homer Folks to serve as a committee to increase the membership of the permanent organization for the care of dependent children.

WASTE CHARGES IN NAVY DENIED

Secretary of the Navy Newberry Replies to George Kibbe Turner's Charges of Extravagance

WASHINGTON—Truman H. Newberry, secretary of the navy, makes his first public reply, in the current issue of the "Literary Digest," to the criticisms of the navy made by George Kibbe Turner to the general effect that a navy much better than ours could be run on \$40,000,000 a year less. He declares that Mr. Turner has based his statements on "an imaginary and impossible set of conditions," and goes on to say:

"He states that the navy cost \$122,000,000 for the past year. In reality it cost about \$117,000,000—an error on his part of \$5,000,000. He calculates that for 20 Dreadnoughts it would cost \$15,000,000 yearly for maintenance and repairs. By all figures known to the department, they would cost at least \$20,000,000—an error of \$5,000,000."

Mr. Newberry declares that the American navy has suffered no more than those of other countries through the developments in the manufacture of battleships which have made old methods and machinery useless.

Determined Move to Cut Down Army General Staff

WASHINGTON—The military committee of the House is apparently resolved to have legislation enacted to diminish the influence and size of the general staff of the army.

The clause of the bill, as unanimously agreed upon, reducing the general staff by six of its 12 majors and all of its captains, was excluded from the bill in the House on a point of order.

It has been practically decided to add the same clause, or one resembling it, in slightly modified terms, to the bill shortly to be reported from the House committee providing for 600 additional officers for the army.

Members of the general staff are much exercised concerning the prospect of legislation which will return many, if not all, of the junior officers of that body to their line commands.

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Nagel of St. Louis Sure of Place in Taft Cabinet

WASHINGTON—Charles P. Nagel of St. Louis is to be a member of the Taft cabinet. This positive announcement was made by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at the White House today. He said Nagel's post would be either secretary of the interior or of commerce and labor.

TEACH FARMERS BY LECTURE TOUR

BERKELEY, Cal.—An unusual innovation in experimental agriculture is being undertaken by the agricultural department of the State University of California. A demonstration train of two coaches, one fitted up as a lecture room and the other filled with exhibits collected by the department, left Westley Feb. 1 on a 10-day tour of Southern California, carrying members of the agricultural extension department of the State University.

Stops will be made at all the principal towns of Southern California, including Hanford, Visalia, Fresno, Bakersfield and Tulare. At these places lectures will be delivered in public halls where available, or in the private car, on the value of modern methods in agriculture, livestock raising, dairying, poultry raising and kindred subjects.

RECTOR TO BUILD BIG HOTEL

NEW YORK—Charles E. Rector, the restaurant owner in Broadway, near 44th street, has obtained a lease for 60 years of the corner property, now occupied by the Schloss cafe and offices, and will begin the erection in May of a 12-story hotel.

SUMMER HOME ROBBED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The summer home of Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton at Magnolia has been entered by burglars and a quantity of silverware taken.

MAN INHABITING A LITHOSPHERE

When we were children we were told that the earth was round like an orange, and we were foolish enough to believe it. Moreover, we have been passing this intelligence along to the present generation in the smug confidence that we were doing the right thing.

But now comes Prof. E. E. Howe of the Royal Society and makes us ashamed of ourselves, says "Lippincott's Magazine." He says that our planet is not round like an orange or like a ball or anything else as homely as that.

On the contrary, he declares what in fact everybody ought to have known long ago, that "the lithosphere is an ellipsoid with three unequal axes, having its surface deformed according to the formula for a certain spherical harmonic of the third degree and displaced as a whole relatively to the geoid, in the direction toward Southeastern Europe."

TRUST COMPANY PAYS ACCOUNTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two instalments of the accounts which were in the Union Trust Company at the time of its suspension in October, 1907, amounting to 20 per cent of the deposits, due on May 4 and Nov. 4, 1909, were scheduled to be paid to holders of the bank's negotiable certificates today. In this way the bank anticipates its May installment by three months and the November payment by nine months. The payments result from the profitable conditions since the resumption of business.

NEW HEMP TO BE TRIED FOR TWINE

NEW ORLEANS—Eight thousand bales of Philippine hemp, 100 carloads, valued at \$25,000, have arrived from Manila. It will be shipped to Chicago to be used by the International Harvester Company in manufacturing binding twine. It is intended as a substitute for Mexican sisal, which heretofore has been used exclusively.

Harry Baldwin, foreign freight agent of the Illinois Central, says: "Because of the tariff on Mexican sisal and the absence of duty on the Philippine product, the use of Manila hemp will result in great economy to American industries should it prove a satisfactory substitute. This initial shipment is in the nature of an experiment."

ANNUAL NORMAL ART JUNIOR PROM

The annual junior "prom" of the Normal Art School will take place tonight in Howe Hall under the auspices of the class of 1910. Among the invited guests are Governor and Mrs. Draper, the state board of education, and the faculty of the school. Albro T. Hibbard of Dorchester is president of the class.

The patronesses will be Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells of the state board, Mrs. Eastman C. Peck and Mrs. Frank E. Webster.

LOEB TO BE PORT COLLECTOR.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today told several of his New York callers that William Loeb, Jr., his secretary, would be the next collector of the port of New York. He is expected to be nominated by President Taft.

HOPE TO OBTAIN HALIFAX OARSMEN FOR JULY REGATTA

MAGRATH ELECTED

NEW THEORY AS TO SOLAR SYSTEM

MAY RECONSTRUCT CANADA'S SENATE

TUBERS STORED FOR HIGH PRICES

Trade in potatoes, in this section at least, has been at a comparative standstill since before Christmas holidays. In December prices soared to 70 and 75 cents a bushel.

HARVARD WILL TRAIN NIGHTS

LARGE AMOUNT GOES UNTAXED

HOPE TO REALIZE DESIRES IN MARCH

DEMAND NEW PIPE LINES.
KANSAS CITY—At the annual meeting of the Kansas Natural Gas Company next week, the management will ask authority to construct new pipe lines in Kansas to cost about \$1,000,000.

Seagrave, bow; Summers, 2; Lafferty, 3; Atchison, 4; Sutton, 5; Day, 6; Names, 7; Wieches, stroke.

REVOLUTION GAINS GROUND IN PERSIA

POWERS LEADER OF AMATEURS

er, St. Louis.....	11,175	10,815	9877
er, Concordia, Kas.....	9,442	9,131	9667
awkins, Baltimore.....	5,945	5,745	9663
osby, O'Fallon, Ill.....	8,390	8,056	9601

AMATEURS.

	shot At	Broke	P.C.
owers, Decatur, Ill.....	5,690	5,387	9440
each, Falls City, Neb.....	2,505	2,367	9440
olland, Moberly, Mo.....	6,485	6,096	9400

A black and white portrait of a young man, likely a baseball player, wearing a light-colored uniform with "BOSTON" printed across the chest in dark, bold letters. He has dark hair and is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The background is dark and textured.

TEN GAMES FOR YALE ELEVEN

Bowling Results.

Bowling Results.

CANADIANS TAKE ANOTHER.

GLASGOW—The Canadian curlers defeated the Crossmyloof, the Upper Strathern and Scotland Central players Wednesday by a score of 180 to 140.

CHINA FAILED TO KEEP WEST'S TRADE

MURRAY BUYS DREYFUSS' STOCK

BATES RUNS MAINE AND VERMONT
LEWISTON, Me.—For the relay team
J. L. Williams '10, J. B. Wadleigh
, A. H. Whittekind '11, and D. S. Pike
, have been picked as the relay team
to represent Bates against Maine and
Vermont in the Boston A. A. games Sat-
urday night. In addition to these men
S. Oaks '09 will enter the 1000-yard
run and V. S. Blanchard '12 the 45-yard
sprint. Oaks will also be the substi-
tute for the relay team.

BOSTON NATIONALS LOOK BETTER THAN FOR SOME YEARS

TO START IN MARCH

Second and third base should be well cared for by Sweeney and Ritchey, who should be much better than last year. The pitching staff should be taken

NEW MOTOR CLUB
HAS ORGANIZED

L. R. Spence, president of the Bay State Automobile Club, in well chosen words, declared that with the Bay State Club so well established, and with such wisely appointed club rooms, it looked to him as very unnecessary to go to the great expense of fitting up another club room for motorists. He said that he with other officers of the Bay State Automobile Club stood ready to hand in their resignation if they stood in the way of any one who would rejoin the Bay State Club. He believed that if the members of the new club would consolidate, Boston could have an automobile organization that would be a pride to the city.

MANY GAMES FOR CHICAGO.
CHICAGO—The schedule of training games for the Chicago Americans up to

GERMANTOWN DEFENDS TITLE.
PHILADELPHIA—As a result of Wednesday's matches, the Germantown Cricket Club retains the title of inter-club squash racquets champion. The Olders defeated the Country Club by 4 matches to 1.

Notes From the Field of Sports

YALE WILL ROW PENNSYLVANIA

In past years the Easter vacation work has amounted to little for the Yale crew, on account of rough water and high winds, and it is felt that the training in Philadelphia will be the most valuable which has been secured in years. It is thought that the race may become a regular feature of the Yale rowing season.

SCHOONMAKER HAS BEST SCORE.

maker, with a score of 88, less a handicap of 18, won the handicap medal play golf tournament medal play golf tournament here today. G. M. Livingston led the field with a card of 77.

HOCKEY CLUB
ROSESTON Y. A. C.

CHANGES MADE IN SPRING DATES

WESLEYAN WINS FROM TECH FIVE

Wesleyan. M. I. T. 20.
 Kidder, r.f. l.b. Bennis
 Farrell, r.f. l.b. Tate
 Soule, l.f. r.b. Wentworth
 Collier, l.f. r.b. Parker
 Wilcox, Hinton, c. c. Parker
 Hayward, r.b. l.f. Lord
 Chamberlin, l.b. r.f. Hargraves
 Score—Wesleyan 33, M. I. T. 20. Goals
 room floor—Kidder 3, Soule 3, Hayward 3.
 Wentworth 3, Parker 4, Chamberlin 2, Lord
 1, Wilcox 1. Goals from 700 ft.
 Chamberlin 5, Wentworth 2. Referee—
 Jessor, Springfield T. S. Scorer—Leighton.
 Time—Hobson: Time—20m. halves.

Boston Elevated

A MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING PRIVILEGE
OFFERED FOR SALE

BIDS RECEIVABLE FOR RIGHTS TO ADVERTISING SIGNS
IN BOSTON'S NEW WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive on or before Thursday, February 11, 1909, sealed proposals marked "Proposals for Tunnel Advertising," for the privilege of exclusive use of any or all advertising signs in the newly opened Washington Street tunnel. Proposals to be opened by the Executive Committee of the Company at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above date.

Proposals may be for one, two, three or five years. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The advertising tablets set in the tiled walls of the tunnel are 30 by 46 inches. They number 400, distributed at the several stations as follows:

Stations	Number
UNION-FRIEND	62
STATE	31
MILK	50
SUMMER	67
WINTER	66
ESSEX	39
“ opposite wall	33
BOYLSTON	50
Total	<u>400</u>

Bidders may figure separately upon single signs, upon any group of signs, as upon the signs of a single station, or upon all the signs in the tunnel.

For further particulars address
D. L. PRENDERGAST, Secretary.
The Boston Elevated Railway Company
101 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARTER RETURN IS CONTEMPLATED BY THE NEW HAVEN

The Officials of the Railroad Said to Be Considering the Surrender of the Massachusetts' Document.

VALUE OF PROPERTY

NEW HAVEN—It is intimated here that officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have under consideration the practicability of forfeiting the Massachusetts charter and reverting to the Connecticut rights of the company. This is due to the fact that under the Massachusetts charter during the recent controversies, Massachusetts has claimed jurisdiction over the property.

The charter went into effect 36 years ago, at the time of the merger of the New York & New Haven Company and the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield company. The property of the New Haven company directly affected by the charter, it is claimed, consists only of the few miles between the state line and Springfield.

In the interval since the charter was adopted practically all the acts of the New Haven corporation affecting its properties in Massachusetts, except the trolley purchases and the purchase of the stock of the Boston & Maine, have been confirmed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is believed, therefore, by a number of officers of the New Haven company, that if the corporation could operate hereafter under its Connecticut charter, it would simplify the situation, give the corporation a much stronger legal position and probably tend to transfer many of the legal questions involved from the state to the federal courts.

DEMURRAGE PLAN FAVORED IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia.—Thousands of dollars will be saved to the manufacturers and shippers of Iowa, if George A. Wrightman, secretary of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association is successful in his effort to secure the "average plan" of demurrage. Under the present conditions Iowa shippers are subject to a charge for all time over 48 hours in loading or unloading freight in carload lots. The "average plan" means that if a shipper loads a car in 24 hours, or one-half the time allotted him, he shall have credit for 24 hours to apply in some other case in which he may exceed the time limit. The rule applies to unloading freight as well as loading freight, and with it in effect it is said demurrage charges would practically be eliminated from the expense account of Iowa shippers. Several eastern states have saved thousands of dollars annually by this plan.

CORNELL PLANS FARMERS' WEEK

ITHACA, N. Y.—Arrangements are being made at the College of Agriculture for 1500 guests during Farmers' Week at Cornell, which begins on Feb. 22. The complete program will be issued soon and will be better than that of any previous year. Commissioner of Agriculture Raymond A. Pearson, '94, will make an address.

In the dairy department the morning of each day of the week will be devoted to lectures by professors and other members of the faculty. There will be special lectures in the afternoons. Judging of animals will occupy nearly every morning in the department of animal husbandry. Special lectures have been arranged. Prizes for various animals brought in by the farmers who attend the sessions will be awarded.

WENDELL NEW ALLIANCE HEAD

Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard has been elected to the presidency of the Alliance Francaise of Cambridge and Boston to succeed Prof. Frederick C. De Sumichrast of Harvard, who has been the active head of the association ever since its organization 10 years ago.

Professor De Sumichrast has been contemplating retiring for a long time, as the duties have made a draft upon his time that has been greater than he has felt he could continue to give. But he continued in office, owing to the difficulty of finding a man combining the qualifications to insure a continuation of the standard of administration that the alliance has hitherto enjoyed.

AMERICA BUYING DIAMONDS AGAIN

NEW YORK—The American people stinted themselves on diamonds last year, but they are not doing so this year, according to the report of George W. Wanamaker, appraiser of the port of New York, for the month of January.

Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones entered at this port for the month were six times the amount for the same period last year. The value of diamonds for the month was \$1,958,903.28, compared with only \$313,456.57 for January, 1908.

Ex-Governor Hill Entertains Maine Solons

Former Executive Throws Open Doors of His Half-Million Dollar Mansion to the Legislature and Guests.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Legislature was entertained Wednesday night at the home of ex-Gov. and Mrs. John F. Hill on State street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill were assisted in receiving by Gov. Bert M. Fernald of Poland and Mrs. Fernald, President Luere B. Deasey of the Senate and his wife, and Speaker George B. Weeks of the House and Mrs. Weeks.

Comparatively few homes in the state of Maine have undertaken this function, for the reason that it has required a most commodious residence for the purpose, and all of them have been located in Augusta, but none has been so well able to accommodate the guests in all the details of the program as the magnificent Hill homestead.

The reception filled a twofold function in that it also included the members of the Maine Press Association, who happened to be in convention in Augusta. There were many guests, including public officials and prominent politicians of Maine and other states, and not a few of the well-known literary people.

Upon the third floor of the residence is one of the best-appointed ballrooms in the state, finished in white and gold, and it was here that dancing was enjoyed. Lunch was served in the dining room throughout the evening.

Governor Hill was for four years the executive head of the state, and is now one of the seven ex-governors of Maine. He was formerly in the executive council, and has held other political positions. He is at present a member of the national Republican committee, succeeding the late Joseph H. Moxley. Mrs. Hill is from St. Louis, the daughter of Norman J. Coleman, the first secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's administration.

The Hill house cost \$500,000, and with all the land and buildings it was necessary to purchase, together with the furnishings, the total cost is not far from \$700,000. Building after building was purchased and moved away in order to make room for the new structure. It has been finished only a few years, and while it was in process of construction Mr. and Mrs. Hill lived in the former home of James G. Blaine.

Every brick in the Hill house was brought by freight from St. Louis, a special train being required to bring out the effect of the architectural design. The structure in the main is of colonial design, with the interior divided into great ample rooms, spacious halls, with a great rotunda on the first floor, ornamented with costly chandeliers, paintings and statuary.

The ballroom is quite large, and a number of social functions are held there in the course of the winter. A teacher of dancing is now engaged from Portland to come there regularly Fridays to give private lessons to Mrs. Hill and a number of her friends in some of the latest tervichorean concepts. There is in the home one of the best selected libraries in the state. It takes a ton of coal a day to furnish heat for the house. There are ample grounds about the residence, and some fine landscape gardening has been carried on in parts of the estate.

The large stable, also made of the same material, is located but a short distance from the house, and is fitted up in the most approved methods. On the second floor dwell part of the help necessary to carry on the place.

Many notables have been entertained at the home since it was completed, and always with a lavish hospitality. Mr. Hill is the proprietor of one of the mail order publishing houses in Augusta.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE POET WINS PRIZE

CHICAGO—After considering more than 1000 poems, sent in from all parts of the United States, a committee of judges selected to award the \$100 prize offered by Mrs. L. B. Bishop of Chicago for the best verses supporting woman's suffrage, has awarded the prize to Louis J. Block, principal of a Chicago high school. The verses are entitled "The Marching Song," and are to be sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

The last stanza follows: Forth they step and march together, forth the Man and Woman go. To the plains of vast achievement, where unfettered rivers flow. And their work shall stand exalted, and their eyes shall shine and glow With the hope that led them on.

The chorus is: Glory, glory hallelujah; glory, glory hallelujah. Glory, glory hallelujah, for the hope still leads them on.

EXISTING WOOL TARIFF FAVORED

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers held its 44th annual meeting at the Parker House in Boston on Wednesday, elected officers and adopted resolutions reaffirming the position taken by President Whitman of the association before the committee on ways and means in Washington last December, that in the forthcoming tariff revision the schedule relating to wool and wools should be left practically unchanged. Conservative railroad legislation was also urged upon Congress.

The president, William Whitman of Boston, was reelected, and the policy of the association, according to the resolutions, remains the same as it has been under his leadership during the past year.

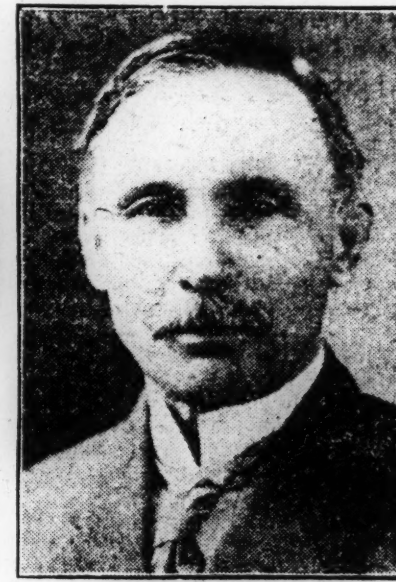


GEORGE B. WEEKS, Speaker of the Maine House.



GOV. BERT M. FERNALD.

The Three Men Who Rule Rugged Maine



LUERE B. DEASEY, President of the Maine Senate.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PINE TREE STATE RESIDENCE USES A TON OF COAL A DAY TO FURNISH IT HEAT



SCENE OF FESTIVITIES AND THOSE WHO HELPED.

The social side of the politics of Massachusetts' northern neighbor receives needed impetus by the generous action of the man who once occupied the executive's chair.

Domestic Briefs

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Senate has passed the state prohibition bill over the Governor's veto.

NEW YORK—The committee of bankers in its report states that the city debt limit is large enough.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Prof. Herbert E. Cook has been rejected as the minority member of the new state highway commission.

WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita has voted to adopt the commission plan of municipal government. The commission plan was also adopted at Anthony.

NEWCASTLE, Penn.—The historic "Lincoln Coach" in which it is said Lincoln rode to Washington for his inauguration has been burned at Sharpsville.

INDIANAPOLIS—Parke, Huntington and Switzerland counties have voted dry in local option elections. Twelve counties have thus far voted against saloons.

LONDON—Tang Shao Yi, special commissioner of the Chinese government, has paid his first visit to the foreign office and was received by Foreign Secretary Grey.

NEW ORLEANS—Invitations to the Taft banquet on Feb. 12 have been sent to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks and Governors of 16 southern states.

PHILADELPHIA—Import commodity rates between Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore and points west will be reduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President Thomas of Bryn Mawr has announced that John D. Rockefeller will give \$250,000 to the endowment fund if \$300,000 is otherwise raised.

CALIFORNIA MAY END LAW TESTS

SAN FRANCISCO—A bill is now before the California state Legislature which will, if passed, practically do away with all examinations for entrance to the California bar with the exception of those who study in an office or who do not attend a regular university law school.

The bill provides that any student, regular or special, who has satisfactorily completed the three years' work of the professional course and receives a certificate to that effect from the department of jurisprudence of the university shall be admitted to the bar of the state without regard to whether he has received any university degree.

CANADA NAMES DELEGATES.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture; Clifford Sifton, former minister of the interior, and Dr. Beland, member of Parliament for Beauce, Que., have been named as the delegates from Canada to the international conference for the conservation of natural resources, which is to be held in Washington on Feb. 18.

CALIFORNIA REJECTS THE BILL INTENDED TO BAR JAPANESE

The Assembly Votes Down Drew Measure, Amended So As to Apply to All Aliens, After Long Debate, In Which Supporters and Opponents of It Take Part.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The bill drawn by A. M. Drew barring aliens from ownership of land in California was rejected by the Assembly, 48 to 28, Wednesday after a debate lasting from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. The bill had been amended at the request of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root so that the clause applying it to Japanese only was eliminated.

The measure aroused such a storm of opposition that long before the debate was closed by Mr. Drew it was apparent that the measure would be defeated. The objection to it was that it would drive at least \$1,000,000,000 of foreign capital out of the state and might jeopardize the present friendly commercial relations with Japan. The supporters of the bill contend that the state is being overrun with thrifty Japanese who are gradually gaining an impregnable position as land owners and whose government was trying to dictate to California regarding legislation.

Two sensational speeches were made one for and one against the measure. Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento, congressman and author of four bills segregating Japanese in schools and residential districts and preventing aliens becoming members of corporations, made an impassioned appeal for the enactment of the bill.

At the climax of his speech he walked back from his seat to the lobby rail and seizing in his arms a golden-haired girl of 3, held her aloft and declared that he was "in favor of this, and opposed to the Japanese menace to our institutions."

Nathan G. Cole of San Francisco, who was elected with the endorsement of the Union Labor party, opposed the bill, on the ground that it was in conflict with the state constitution, that it was inimical to union labor and that it was

not favored by the national administration, which, he said, was dealing with a delicate problem, and should be supported by the people of California.

Assemblyman Drew opened the debate. He said in his opinion President Roosevelt had done all he could to help solve the Japanese problem, but had been unsuccessful. The federal government, he said, had an unchallenged right to exercise sole power over immigration, but California also had the right to "protect the integrity of her soil."

Nevada Passes Resolve By Overwhelming Vote

CARSON, Nev.—The amended Giffen anti-Japanese resolution, with all reference to President Roosevelt eliminated, was passed by the Assembly of the Nevada Legislature Wednesday afternoon by a vote of 44 to 1.

A telegram from Senator Nixon, sent at the request of President Roosevelt, was read. It said:

"I take it that the resolution now introduced for the purpose of securing beneficial results. After a conversation with the President I feel that it is my duty as a representative of the people of Nevada to intimate that the very object of the resolution may be injured by radical action at this time."

Governor Dickerson gave out the following statement: "Personally, I would like to see the Japanese excluded from this country and every one of them now here deported. I am not in favor, however, of enacting laws or passing resolutions on this subject that will tend to embarrass the national administration."

WANT REDUCTION OF LEGAL COSTS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The lumbermen of British Columbia have found the expense of going to law too heavy, and are presenting a petition to the provincial Legislature asking for the enactment of laws to provide for a revision of law costs in the various courts, and also for a reduction in the fees of lawyers.

The government will also be asked to provide a system of arbitration to adjust the disputes which arise among them in order to avoid the present excessive costs of litigation.

WITHHOLD BALKAN APPROVAL.

LONDON—Turkey, Austria-Hungary and Germany seem reluctant to express approval of the Russian financial scheme to settle the Turko-Bulgarian difficulty, because they think it will lead to a return of Russian influence in the Balkans.

GOMEZ OPPOSES NEW CUBAN LOAN

HAVANA, Cuba—President Jose Miguel Gomez has decided not to issue the loan of \$16,500,000 authorized by Governor Magoon unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

The Senate has referred to committee a bill repealing Governor Magoon's decree making the attendance of members of Congress compulsory. It is contended that the decree violates the constitutional guarantee of congressional immunity from arrest.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) WANTS HARBOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At a conference attended by Mayor Edgerton, other city officials, the Chamber of Commerce and business men of the city, it has been decided to send a bill to the state Legislature to have an amendment to the barge canal act and to provide for a Rochester canal harbor 400 feet wide.

MISSOURI OIL MEN FACE A DILEMMA

Solution of Indiana Company's Motion in Ouster Suit May Be Settled by the Payment of Bigger Fine.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Attorney-General Major has filed in the supreme court of the state a recommendation as to the motion filed Monday by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The company's motion was that in lieu of the ouster suits against the company a new Missouri corporation be formed to succeed the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in this state, stock to be issued to two trustees, one named by the company, one by the state, both to be approved by the state supreme court.

The attorney-general's recommendation is that if the supreme court decides to hear the company's motion the state be represented either in oral arguments or by filing a brief.

It is thought that the state will endeavor to enforce the points agreed upon in a conference on the case at the executive mansion. These points are:

First—There must be an increase in the fines levied against the company and its subsidiaries if the court is disposed to modify the decree of ouster.

Second—There must be some provision for effective supervision of the oil business by the state, whether along the lines recommended by the companies or otherwise.

The attitude of the Waters-Pierce Company has not yet been revealed. The company has until Feb. 15 to file a plea.

PROVINCE SAVES ON SCHOOL BOOKS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Last July the minister of education established a system of free text books for the public schools, and in his report covering the last six months he points out that the school children of the province have been provided with \$27,340 worth of books, reckoned at the price they would have to pay, but which the government purchased for \$17,300. The various schools have also been supplied with Union Jacks at government expense.

STOUGHTON TOWN COMMITTEE.

STOUGHTON, Mass.—The Republican town committee has reorganized with Arthur Sprague as chairman, George W. Pratt secretary, and Wales French, treasurer.

Foreign Briefs

MONTREAL—More slight, earth tremors have been felt here.

HAVANA—President Gomez is besieged by office seekers.

ST. PETERSBURG—The headquarters of Archimandrite Michael, who has been appointed bishop of the Old Believers in Canada, is to be at Winnipeg.

LONDON—The seven days' sale of a collection of Greek coins started here Tuesday. Single specimens of small silver pieces brought from \$250 to \$350.

DUBLIN—The Irish law courts have handed down a decision in regard to the estate of the Duke of Manchester, which puts \$125,000 annually into his pockets.

MADRID—The cabinet has decided to accept the offer of Vicers Sons & Maxim, the English shipbuilders, for the construction of the Spanish squadron. The amount of the contract is \$40,000,000.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—An agreement between the Governor of the state and the manager of the Great Western Railway of Brazil provides that railway employees are to get increases in pay of 10, 20 and 30 per cent.

FRAUD CHARGED TO RAILWAY HEADS

CHICAGO—Fraud alleged in their attempts to get control of the stock and assets of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, has been charged to E. H. Harriman, George Gould and James Stillman today in an intervening petition filed before Federal Judge Kohlstedt. The petition was filed by minority stockholders of the terminal company, who seek to have the Baltimore & Ohio railway's lease of the former railroad set aside before the foreclosure of a \$15,000,000 mortgage held by the terminal company.

NO PROOF AGAINST RUSSIAN SPY AZEF

ST. PETERSBURG—Public opinion took a decided turn today in favor of Eugene Azef, the police spy, and against A. Lopukhin, the former director of police, who betrayed Azef.

Despite Lopukhin's charges against Azef no proof of these charges has yet been submitted. It is known positively that Azef frustrated many plots against high officials, several of them being aimed at the czar himself, and he is believed to have amply repaid the government for his retention in the office.

GRAIN SHIPPERS MEET IN CALGARY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The conference called by the premier of Alberta of all interested in the shipping of grain from the northwest by way of Vancouver convened in Calgary Wednesday. This convention is composed of farmers, railway officials, bankers, grain inspectors, elevator owners and others concerned with the production and transportation of grain.

KEEP CHILD BUSY TO MAKE HIM GOOD IS LATEST ADVICE

Boston Woman Tells Parents to Substitute Responsibility and Interest for the Fear of Punishment.

Mrs. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts board of education, in her address before the Fathers' and Mothers' Club on "What Punishments, if any, are of Moral Value in the Training of Children," closed her paper as follows:

"I want in conclusion to recommend some possible substitutes for punishment. The greatest change of the last 30 years has been, I think, the substitution of interest and of responsibility for fear, as an incentive to rightdoing, and eager and enduring interest is an outlet for good action. A punishment is but a dam against evil action. A lady in Brooklyn with an unmanageable boy, after a series of punishments and a great deal of pondering, found the solution of her problem in giving him a family of rabbits to take care of. The responsibility thus involved so absorbed the boy that his over-rampant spirits were fully and peacefully occupied.

"Responsibility, like interest, is a great reformer of character, especially if it is complete responsibility of any situation, however small. The responsibility of a fixed allowance often brings with it real reform in a definite sense of being accountable.

"William George believes that a great part of the success of the George Junior Republic is due to the fact that the boys have the responsibility of being officeholders, of making their own laws and acquiring property. A point I greatly care to emphasize is the need of cooperation between parents and children. It is a fundamental principle in education that parent and child or teacher and child should be working together for a common end.

"There are points I especially wish to bring out. First, that the cooperative attitude is the best of foundations of good character. Second, that there are times when a great forgiveness may be a wonderful substitute for punishment. You remember that splendid scene in 'Les Miserables' in which Jean is caught while trying to escape with the silver of the good Bishop, who had lodged him over night. The gentlemen point in triumph to the shame-faced criminal and the recovered silver, but the Bishop, aware of the theft, but desirous only of saving the man's soul, says: 'Why this is not stealing, I gave the man my silver for a gift.'

"Victor Hugo draws out wonderfully the tumult of strange emotions in the soul of the convict and his final return to good living.

"Another aspect of cooperation between parent and child is seen in the substitution of taking privilege for punishment. Children delight in honors, and dignities and often can be held to a high standard simply by the strength of a badge of honor.

"I believe that punishment, while always existing, will in the future be more and more rare. I believe that our main dependence for the evolution of character will be found by awakening interest, by entrusting small but complete responsibility and by an attitude of cooperation."

UNITED STATES STEEL IS SAVING

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The United States Steel Corporation will not build any more beehive coke ovens in the Connellsville region, but will erect by-product ovens on an extensive scale instead, thus saving all the gas now wasted in coking the coal and saving the ammonia and other coaltar products.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company, the coking company of the Steel Corporation, has ordered stopped at least \$3,000,000 worth of work on additional coke ovens. It is said that the plans have all been changed and that instead of erecting 700 coke ovens at Filbert, 500 ovens at Ralph and 500 at Sarah, Fayette county, plans are being considered to build instead an enormous by-product coking plant at Gary, Ind.

ASK IOWA PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

DES MOINES, Ia.—The introduction of a bill in the Iowa House of Representatives by Representatives White, Grier and Larrabee, for the creation of a state utilities commission with power to regulate railways, street railways, telephone and telegraph companies, water and gas companies and all other public service corporations has raised a furor of objections. The most significant protest comes from the first city council of Des Moines elected under the new "Des Moines plan" of city government.

ARTESIAN WELLS USED FOR POWER

The use of artesian wells for power purposes is a practise growing rapidly in the Mississippi valley. Georgia, it is said, has 400 such wells, some of which furnish power to run small mills. Artesian wells furnish fire pressure for one Mississippi city, also, says "Popular Mechanics."

Pasadena Has the First Concrete Church

New Christian Science Edifice to Be Complete Monolith, Capable of Seating Fourteen Hundred.

BUILT WITH A DOME

PASADENA, Calif.—Concrete building has reached such a stage of advancement that it is possible to construct a huge edifice, capable of holding thousands of people, in the form of a complete monolith, so that if Archimedes could get this fabled lever under one corner he would be able to lift it as a mass. Such a structure is being built at Pasadena, for the Christian Science church there, and will be capable of seating, in the auditorium, 1400 and in the Sunday school 850.

The photograph was taken from a plaster model made to a scale of one-quarter of an inch to the foot; which gives a good idea of its perspective. All the foundations of the walls are in, part of the south wall to the line of the first window sills, and all of the pier footings. The building is to be made entirely of reinforced concrete, and as far as is known is the only building of the sort constructed entirely of this material—footings, foundations, walls, piers, beams, columns, floors, roof and dome.

After the concrete is mixed it is elevated to a platform about 60 feet from the ground and is then run through a pipe and deposited in the wall, or wherever required. Of course the concrete is mixed rather wet to do this, but the results have been most satisfactory so far.



PLASTER MODEL OF NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

The only building of the kind in the West, to be built entirely of reinforced concrete, is at Pasadena, Cal.

The steel reinforcement is what is known as the Kahn system and the factor of safety used is one to four. The dome is to be supported by great cantilever arms, the diameter of the dome being 60 feet.

The building is 120 by 120 feet on a lot 180 by 168 feet. Entrance is through five wide doors and the foyer floor is nine feet above the sidewalk level; this is reached in two sets of steps 50 feet wide separated by a platform 14 by 50 feet. The order of architecture is pure Grecian-Ionic. The front columns are 30

feet high and three and one-half feet in diameter and these hold up the front portico, which is 10 feet wide.

The lowest part of the auditorium floor is nine feet above the foyer floor and is entered through two center stairwells and two wide stairways in each corner. The height in the clear from the auditorium floor to dome is 79½ feet. The interior finish will be in mahogany and walls will be tinted gray. The location is in Oakland avenue one block south of Colorado street. The total estimated cost is \$154,000.

PRESIDENT OF YALE SEES NEW COLLEGE ERA BEGINNING

Dr. Hadley Declares Quality and Not Quantity Is What Counts and "Eli" Prospers Tried by the Former.

HARTFORD, Conn.—President Hadley of Yale Wednesday night was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Yale alumni, and, in speaking of the scope of a university, he said that it was quality, not quantity, that counted in a university product, and that, under the administration of Professor Lowell, Harvard's quality would be of the highest. President Hadley said:

"This fact has made it possible for us to live. If the greatest university were the one that was in a position to teach the greatest number of things, Yale's future would be discouraging indeed. We have to work with an endowment fund of barely \$10,000,000. Harvard, counting the Mackay fund, has \$25,000,000. Columbia will soon have as great an amount as Harvard.

"Some of the state universities received from the state Legislature grants larger than the total income from the fund of Harvard or Columbia. It is in the nature of things impossible that we should do as many things as they do. It is not in the nature of things impossible that we should do the work that is actually before us as well or better than they."

"There has been a multiplication of second rate students attracted too often by the offer of fellowships or of free tuition out of whom a university may succeed in making specialists, but never can make leaders or inspiring teachers. I believe that this sort of irrational competition is nearing an end; that it is to be succeeded, not indeed by combination, but by division of labor between different universities of the United States.

"One of the most auspicious signs of the times is the election of a man like Lawrence Lowell as president of Harvard University, a man who while he has done much for the reputation and progress of the institution with which he is connected, has always had a profound understanding of the educational interests and educational problems of the country as a whole, and who can be trusted to take an active part as a leader in every movement toward rational cooperation.

"But you can do more than this. You can insist that the boys who go to college today shall value the things which you have in your life's experience found valuable and which the world in the long run is likely to find valuable also.

"Our boys may here and there pretend to despise their fathers' opinions as 'back numbers'; but fundamentally there are no people in the world who the sons admire as much as they do the fathers, and here is no other public opinion, not even of their own little world, to which the sons are as sensitive. If you as a body think that your sons are sent to college to work, and that work is a measure of success, they will work. If you think that they are sent to college to play, whether on the football field, or in the recitation room, they will play."

NEW YORK GREETES GERMAN DIPLOMAT

Gotham Chamber and Count Bernstorff, Ambassador to United States, Exchange Greetings.

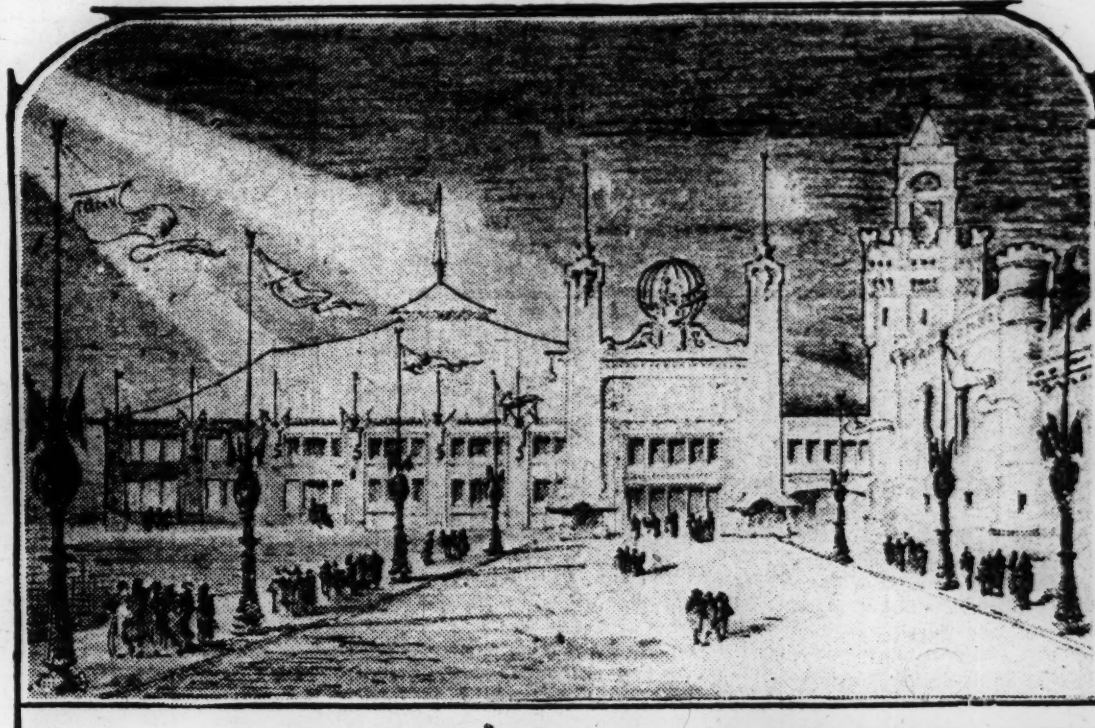
NEW YORK—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the new German ambassador, who succeeded Baron von Sierstorf, was the guest of the New York Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at noon today. President J. Edward Simmons presided and extended to the German ambassador the greetings of the business men of the city. He introduced Count Bernstorff, who spoke as follows:

"I can assure you that your friendly feelings are most heartily reciprocated by his majesty the Emperor and all the German people. From the time of the birth of the people of the United States as a nation down to the present day there has been unbroken friendship between Germany and the United States. My mission to this country can be summed up in the one wish that this friendship may continue and always deepen.

"The enormous development of wealth and industry based on the great natural advantages which nature has given to the United States and due to the active enterprising and courageous spirit of their people, has never been regarded with unfriendly or jealous eyes from our banks on the North and Baltic seas. "I have found, in all countries visited, that chambers of commerce are first to extend a friendly greeting to the representatives of foreign countries and the first to raise their voices in the interest of peace."

MISS BRYANT ASSISTANT PASTOR. KEENE, N. H.—Miss Grace V. Bryant, organist of the Methodist Church, and an earnest religious worker here, has accepted a position in Manchester as pastor's assistant and organist at the People's Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Samuel H. Russell, formerly of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church of Boston, is pastor. She will leave for Manchester in a few days.

Big Fair to Advertise the City of Cleveland



Front Elevation of Industrial Exposition Building.

CLEVELAND, O.—When Cleveland's first exposition is held this year, in June or possibly September, it will be housed in one of the largest halls in the United States. The building in which the exhibits will be made will be a temporary affair, located on the vacant land which will be the site of the new city hall, as the group plan progresses. It will be larger than either the Chicago Coliseum or the Madison Square Garden of New York, the two largest exhibition halls in the country.

The building will be diagonally opposite the Central Armory, which compares favorably in size with the other large buildings of the country, and the two will be connected by an overhead passage 20 feet wide. The outside will be finished in white stucco, and at night will be illuminated.

The idea of an exposition as it will be worked out in Cleveland originated with F. F. Prentiss, one of the most prominent business men of Ohio, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

It will be an exhibition of Cleveland's industries, of all the products made by Cleveland's industrial enterprises, in the mills, the shops, the factories and the furnaces. In fact, everything from a woolen sweater to a stove, from a box of candy to an automobile, will be exhibited.

Its object is to set forth to the entire country the possibilities of Cleveland as an industrial center, which are rapidly increasing with its marvelous growth in population.

Legislation at the State House

RIGHT TO CONTROL SOCIETIES SOUGHT

A hearing is on at the State House today on a petition for the Legislature to assist the Boston school board in an effort to regulate the influence of the secret societies in the public schools. The subject is being heard by the committee on education. The bill has been filed on petition of David A. Ellis, chairman of the school board, and the title of which is, "An act relative to the authority of the school committee of Boston over organizations of school pupils."

The bill provides that the school board may prescribe conditions governing the admission of pupils enrolled in the public schools to organizations "composed wholly or in part of public school pupils."

The committee may also, if the measure becomes a law, exclude from the public schools any pupil not required by law to attend school who neglects or refuses to comply with any regulation established by the committee.

The law, if passed, would give the committee complete domain over the fraternities of the high schools.

Stratton D. Brooks, Boston superintendent of schools, told the committee that organizations had grown up in the public schools of Boston and have created difficulties, and this bill aims to control not the organizations but the pupils individually. The specific thing aimed at is secret societies. Just as soon as the pupils become the sole judge of admission, Mr. Brooks said, the institution becomes non-democratic and this is an undesirable element.

In answer to question Mr. Brooks said that so far the masters had succeeded by moral suasion in keeping objectionable secret societies out of the schools. It would be better, however, to have a direct special law covering the situation.

Charles M. Clay, headmaster of the Roxbury High School, discussed an experience some years ago where two young women had come to his school who had previously attended school in Chicago and belonged to a fraternity. They wished to form a branch here and he agreed on condition that they should agree to discontinue it and withdraw from the school if it became objectionable.

Later a gaily decorated pupil made a scene in a hall gathering of the pupils as a part of her initiation obligation to this society and he had to forbid such features. Later he found that it was being used in a political way in the election of class officers and provoking jealousy and so he finally had to ask the charter members to withdraw from the school as they had agreed to do when he allowed the society to start.

Nearly all of 200 head masters throughout the country had written letters in opposition to such organizations and the National Educational Association were opposed to it.

Fred A. Tupper, headmaster of the Brighton High School, said that as a result of a special committee investigation of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, the opinion was unanimous in opposition to secret societies in high schools, for the reason that it not only cultivated a spirit of snobbishness, but did away with the feeling of democracy, as a result of which class distinctions are prevalent.

Norman White, House chairman of the committee, asked if the enactment of this bill would tend to do away with the sparkling youth and good fellowship of high school pupils. To this question Mr. Tupper replied that it would not, have any effect whatsoever in this respect.

Head Master John Tetlow of the Girls' Latin School felt that this bill is merely a preventive, but that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure. George C. Mann, head master of the West Roxbury Latin School said that the bill would tend to preserve the moral requirements of the pupils.

Mrs. E. P. Page appeared in opposition to the bill saying that it was too sweeping. The parents of the pupils should have some say in the matter rather than have it vested in the hands of the school committee. Representative Reidy of Boston expressed the same sentiment in opposition to the bill. It should be borne in mind, he said, that schools were created for children and that this object should at all times be kept in mind. The hearing was closed.

Firemen's Exemption From Civil Service Rules Asked

Representative Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, a member of the state legislative committee on cities, is endeavoring to obtain civil service exemption for firemen. Since the state civil service commission added firemen to its supervision complaint has been made by various chiefs that the new system did not give them the kind of men they wanted.

Previously they had appointed men to the call force and promoted them to the permanent force as occasion warranted. Now they say that the more "bookish" rather than the "practical" men are to be found on the civil service commission eligible list.

Railways Object to Park Space Repairing Measure

Mayor Hibbard's bill to require street railway companies to repair and maintain park spaces upon which they have locations in highways was given a hearing this morning before the committee on street railways. Assistant Corporation Counsel Spring told the committee that in Boston there are about 12 miles of park spaces within the highways on which the Boston Elevated has locations, and that under the present law the city is required to maintain them.

The increased use of the company's lines has resulted in destroying the grass plots in many places, notably on Huntington avenue and at Franklin Park. In some cases the plots have been worn down so as to become a nuisance.

Street Commissioner Guy C. Emerson said the principal complaint is on the condition of Huntington avenue, which he believed ought to be paved with brick, and would probably cost between \$5000 and \$6000.

J. Otis Wardwell for the company said it has nearer 40 miles of these park spaces, and aside from the expense, he thought that to pave these places would result in their use by teams in stormy weather, to such an extent as to prevent rapid transit. Bentley W. Warren pointed out that the bill is a general one, and the street railway companies of the state cannot afford the expense it would entail.

New Haven Patrons Want Better Lighted Trains

The committee on railroads gave a hearing this morning on the bill introduced by Representative Willcutt of Dorchester and Representative Leonard of West Roxbury to prohibit the use of oil lamps on railroad trains. Representative Willcutt said he introduced the bill at the request of patrons of the Shawmut branch of the New Haven road, where kerosene lamps are used almost entirely, and said patrons of that line are

unable to read when going to their homes at night, the light is so poor.

Attorney Charles F. Choate, Jr., for the railroad, said he was very certain that no such complaint had ever been made to the officials of his company, and was equally certain that had it been it would have been adjusted. He said his company is equipping every new car with gas lights, and as fast as convenient the oil lamps in the old cars are being replaced with the gas lights, but owing to the fact that the cost of the change is about \$700 per car the change is not being effected so rapidly as some might wish, perhaps.

Hear Bill to Dredge Harbor View Channel

The committee on harbors and public lands today heard several parties interested in harbor improvements along the coast. Alderman Thomas J. Giblin and several East Boston citizens urged a \$40,000 state appropriation for dredging a channel at Harbor View.

A further appropriation of \$10,000 for extending the breakwater at Vineyard Haven was advocated by Ex-Representative Herbert N. McKinley of that place.

Allen Chamberlain of Winchester, a member of the Appalachian mountain club endorsed the work of the Greylock reservation commission whose annual report was one of the subjects taken up.

Fail to Appear for Tax Exemption in Bay State

The petitioner asking for legislation to exempt from taxation personal estate owned by citizens of Massachusetts, but situated and taxed in another state, failed to appear before the committee on taxation today. Ex-Assessor Thomas Mills of Boston urged limiting the act to merchandise, machinery and animals rather than to have it include all kinds of personal property.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR TAUNTON.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The school board has voted to open a school of special instruction in the School street building Feb. 15, and the event will mark a new era in local educational circles. The school is for pupils who are backward in their studies and are consequently in need of a special teacher.

LACONIA IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

LACONIA, N. H.—A village improvement society has been organized by the women of Ward 6 (Lakeport) with the following ladies in charge of choosing officers and perfecting a constitution: Mrs. Cora F. Hayward, Mrs. Frank P. Webster, Miss Ethelyn Sanders and Miss Alice L. Jones.

RUSH TORPEDO FLEET TO YARD.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The entire fleet of torpedo boats which has been in local waters for several weeks has departed for the Mare Island navy yard upon the receipt of sudden orders from Washington. The cruiser Albany accompanied the vessels.

ATLANTA SENDS TROOPS.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two companies of the 6th regiment, state guard, will go to Washington to participate in the inaugural parade, March 4. Six companies of high school and university cadets will also take part in the exercises.

BOSTON WOMAN ACQUITTED.

CHICAGO—Mrs. Martha Mabelle Dunphy, wife of Dr. John M. Dunphy of Boston, has been acquitted by a jury on the charge of having stolen \$8000 worth of jewelry and securities from Charles E. Giles of Dorchester, Mass.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

PUBLIC MARKET FOR PROVIDENCE

Project for Bridging River Through the Center of the City and Making It a Building Site.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first step toward securing a public market for the city was taken when the city council Wednesday requested the General Assembly to give it the power to bridge over the so-called Providence river, which is practically a canal running through the center of the city, with a width of about 30 feet, and to use the surface thus created for a public market. The section to be bridged is about 500 feet long, and has been selected by the marketmen as the best place in the city for such an enterprise.

Several narrow foot bridges have already been built across the stream, and the present scheme is to put a solid steel and cement covering over it. The demand for a public market has stimulated this idea, and now the city has asked authority to go ahead with the plans.

The total cost of the project, as figured by City Engineer Slade, is \$477,539.80, divided as follows: Steel work, cement flooring and paving, \$261,629; new stone piers and work on parapet walls, \$150,623; removing useless bridgework now in use, \$3000; contingencies, \$62,287.80.

Mr. Slade points out that within a few years the present Crawford street bridge, a wooden structure, will have to be rebuilt at a cost of about three fourths of what he has allotted to that portion of the new bridge, and he urges the proposed plan for economical reasons, as well as for the benefit of the city.

BRAINTREE HIKING CLUB IS GROWING

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The Braintree Hiking Club, composed of members of the Methodist Sunday school from 12 to 14 years of age, is to be counted among the growing societies of the town. Meetings are held weekly at the parsonage on Franklin street. The officers are: President, Clifford Clapp; secretary, Henry Coffin; treasurer, Almon Gorham. Members eligible are those who by regular attendance, perfect lessons and deportment are a credit to the school. Members perfect in attendance for 12 successive Sundays are permitted to attend the banquets held by the Men's Club each month.

CAUNT SHOE FIRM TO STAY IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Through the united efforts of Mayor James E. Rich and representatives of the local labor unions, with which the concern was recently involved in a labor disturbance that threw more than 30,000 shoe workers out of employment, the Joseph Caunt Shoe Company has changed its mind about accepting the very tempting proposition from the business men of Salem, N. H., and definitely decided to remain in Lynn. The concern will start a branch business in Salem, N. H., however. The capacity output of the Caunt Company is 10,000 pairs of shoes daily.

WEYMOUTH TEACHER FLANDERS.

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Galen Flanders, principal of the Lake street school, has resigned, to accept a similar position in the public schools of New Britain, Conn.

New England Briefs

LYNN—There have been several changes in the police department, "for the good of the service."

EXETER, N. H.—The Exeter Merchants Association protests against the proposed discontinuance of the Portsmouth & Exeter Street Railway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Lincoln Day has been proclaimed a legal holiday in this state for this year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A prize of \$50 is offered for the best essay upon life at Yale received not later than March 13.

CONCORD, N. H.—The bill calling for the erection of a statue of Franklin Pierce has failed to pass the House.

HOULTON, Me.—Daniel L. Cummings has been nominated by the Governor as inland fish and game warden of the state.

AUGUSTA, Me.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which makes all rebating by railroads illegal.

CITY GIVEN CASH TO FIGHT MOTHS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Governor Draper's insistence that some effort be made by Waltham for the suppression of the gypsy brown tail moth pest, and the state moth officials waiting to put their own men at work forced Mayor Edward A. Walker at the last meeting of the aldermen to make an urgent appeal for an appropriation of \$5000 to be used for that purpose.

The sum was specified in the budget but Mayor Walker made a special request that the appropriation be made then instead of being referred to the finance committee, as is customary, and it was made under a suspension of the rules. Twenty-five men under a competent foreman will be immediately employed in moth suppression work, and it is estimated that it will take two months to spend the \$5000 appropriated.

GAS SUPPLY FOR PLYMOUTH TOWNS

ABINGTON, Mass.—Matters are progressing favorably for the installation of gas in the streets of Rockland, Abington, Whitman, and possibly Weymouth. Application have been made by the Plymouth County Gas and Power Company for the right to install gas mains in the towns. According to indications, work on the new gas company plant will begin soon. An official of the company says it is intended to put out contracts for the material right after the franchises are granted, and that the company intends to install a plant to take care of a population of 90,000 people.

THANKS LOWELL FOR RELIEF FUND

LOWELL, Mass.—The local Italian relief fund is still growing. Treasurer John F. Sawyer of Union National Bank received a very appreciative letter from James J. Storrow of Lee, Higginson & Co., state treasurer of the fund, in acknowledging the receipt of the last installment, making the total sum sent in \$4000. The fund is now much above the \$4000 mark.

WOMEN OF MAINE URGE PATRIOTISM

Daughters of the American Revolution Offer Prizes for Essays by Grammar School Children.

BATH, Me.—The Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine hope to create an interest in American history by offering prizes to grammar school pupils who will write brief essays founded on any incident of the American revolution between 1775 and 1783.

The contest will be closed Feb. 22, and owing to the limited time at hand an extra effort is being made to bring the matter to the attention of grammar school teachers, so as to interest their pupils. Articles of not over 1500 words in length are desired. Cash prizes of \$8, \$5 and \$2 will be paid for the best, second best and third best.

The committee in charge consists of Alma Staples Boardman of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor, chairman; Mrs. E. P. George of General Knox Chapter of Thomaston, and Mrs. George E. Le Favor of Elizabeth Waasworth Chapter of Portland.

LOWELL HUMANE SOCIETY REPORTS

LOWELL, Mass.—The directors of the Lowell Humane Society at headquarters at 71 Central street announced the acceptance of 12 new members, and the treasurer's report shows an encouraging financial condition.

A committee on public meetings was appointed and one will be held in the near future with a speaker from the Boston society.

Agent Charles F. Richardson's report of the past month showed 39 cases of neglected children and non-support were investigated.

VERMONT GRANITE QUARRIES BOOM

BARRE, Vt.—The granite industry is experiencing a revival in central Vermont and many new quarries are being opened up throughout the granite section of the state.

More than half a dozen old plants are being started up and the establishment of several others is being contemplated in this city. Three new quarries are under preparation at Waterbury and negotiations are pending for the construction of a big new quarry in a town near Montpelier.

VILLAGE IS SOLID FOR ROOSEVELT

UTICA, N. Y.—The people residing in the village of Holland Patent sent a letter to President Roosevelt, a few days ago, expressing their confidence and trust in his attitude, despite the criticism that has lately been directed against him.

COUNCIL APPROVE WINSLOW BRONZE

The model of the bronze relief of Rear Admiral John Anson Winslow, commander of the Kearsarge, was approved by the executive council Wednesday afternoon.

Giant Steel Mill for Chicago

CHICAGO.—The beginning of a movement by Chicago and eastern men to wrest supremacy in the steel business from Pittsburgh became evident today, when it was announced that the Inter-Ocean Steel Company, a \$2,500,000 concern, within six weeks will begin the construction of a mammoth new steel plant at Chicago Heights, a suburb. The new plant, it is announced, aims to rival the largest in the country. The chief backers are Arthur Meeker, John S. Runkle and Mason B. Starring of Chicago, and E. C. Converse, W. T. Graham and F. H. Easton of New York.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

PLAYS NOW HERE.

De Wolf Hopper is at the Majestic Theater for two weeks in "The Pied Piper," a whimsical play a little out of the ordinary. He is most ably assisted by a good cast headed by Miss Marguerite Clark.

Victor Moore is at the Tremont for a short engagement in George M. Cohan's popular play, "The Talk of New York." The acting of Mr. Moore is proving very enjoyable indeed, and the play as a whole is giving pleasure to its audiences. Miss Hattie Williams is now here in her third season as a star. Her whole personality shines through her present characterization as delightfully as ever. Among the members of her excellent supporting cast is Jack Gardiner, who has three songs in the piece that are very pleasing.

"The Circus Girl" is in its sixth week at the Castle Square Theater. A week from Monday we are to see "Old Heidelberg" given by Mr. Craig's popular company—perhaps.

COMING PLAYS.

Miss Billie Burke will inaugurate her postponed Boston engagement next Monday evening at the Hollis Street Theater in a very amusing comedy from the French, "Love Watches." Among her excellent supporting cast is Ernest Lawford, who will be remembered as the Pirate "Hook" with Miss Maude Adams in "Peter Pan." It begins to look as if this young American girl would soon come to have a place in the affections of theatergoers second only to Miss Adams herself.

John Mason comes to the Majestic Theater on Feb. 1 in "The Witching Hour," the play by Augustus Thomas that ran through last season in New York at the Hackett Theater.

THE DRAMA AT HARVARD.

"It has been my privilege for the last three or four weeks," said Wilfrid North in the Dramatic Mirror, "to become identified with the Harvard Dramatic Club in the production of their first serious modern drama written by a Harvard man who was at the time of writing it a member of the undergraduate body. I say 'privilege' advisedly, because the association was eminently uplifting from all viewpoints."

"It was my good fortune to attend one of Prof. George P. Baker's lectures in this particular course, and I cannot state without seeming unduly biased just how greatly I was impressed. I will not try to state the number of men present (I heard that many applications for the course had been refused), but the lecture room was well filled with young men whose seriousness of purpose was manifested by their rapt attention and the pointedness and quality of their remarks whenever Professor Baker invited discussion."

"Two short dramatizations were read—one of an early English work and one a more modern subject. The works were criticized by the class and then analyzed by Professor Baker, who showed the authors the structural weakness, the omission of the predicate, the lack of brilliancy in dialogue, or the uneffectiveness of climax. All this was pointed out in such crisp, clean-cut English and adorned with such apt mythological reference that it made the lecture as simply beautiful as a Grecian temple and as lucid as a crystal spring. The results of this course are already bearing brilliant fruit. One of Professor Baker's pupils is E. R. Sheldon, whose 'Salvation Nell' has proved such a successful vehicle for Mrs. Fiske's art this season. Another pupil is Alan Davis, who wrote a play of wonderful scope and dramatic power entitled 'The Promised Land,' which was recently produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club, whose existence was the natural outcome of the English course—a club formed to present Harvard plays by Harvard students—of which Mr. Doane Gardner is its able president."

MISS ANDERSON ON ACTING.

"I shall always regard the art of acting as the most difficult of all the arts," said Miss Mary Anderson recently, in the New York Times. "I call it to an equal relation with all the arts, for it requires a talent, or at least a sympathy for them all. One must have a sense of color that painters feel, an ear and appreciation for music that is in the composer's nature, a sense of form as vivid as the sculptor's, and a keen delight in the poetic fancy of great poets. All these acting requires, I think, and not merely a dilettante fashion or receptive appreciation, but with force of impulse and force of ability in them all. That is the sort of dignity I aspired to in my own work, that gave it an intimate ideal meaning to me. Of course, I can easily see today that I assumed more than the theater can really give me in return for this regard."

SOUTH AMERICAN THEATERS.

The average person in this zone is apt to regard the inhabitants of the great South American cities as of the unenlightened.

Yet the representative arts in those cities flourish and are appreciated at least as keenly as in other centers. It is probable, in fact, that artistic appreciation for the theater is more pronounced and expert there than in this metropolis, for the best artists of Europe are proud to sing and play before South American audiences, and many notable

in Europe that never come here appear there, says Mr. Bell in the Dramatic Mirror.

"In Buenos Ayres their opera house will remain the finest in the world until the Rio Opera House is finished. It took 18 years to build and cost nearly \$7,000,000, American."

"The theater in which we appeared, the Odéon, is the fashionable comedy house of the city, where Rejane, Duse, Coquelin and others always play. It is built in opera house style, with a deep horseshoe, orchestra stalls, three rows of boxes and a gallery, an excellent stage and an asbestos curtain, hung before such things were known in New York. The dressing rooms are in a separate building, cut off from the stage by iron doors. There are electric lights all over the house. It is a very modern playhouse."

BARRIE'S WIT.

In "What Every Woman Knows" James A. Barrie has sustained his reputation for the invention of quaint and witty epigrams. Here are a few:

"I think no one could be fond of me that can't laugh at me."

"There are few more impressive sights in this world than a Scotchman on the make."

"Men are nervous of remarkable women. It's an instinct, and all the remarkable women know it and spend half their lives in concealing that they are remarkable."

"Charm is a sort of bloom on a woman. If you have it you don't need to have anything else—not even education. And if you don't have it it doesn't much matter what else you have."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO.—E. H. Sothern is appearing here in "Richard III," the first time he has ever played the character made famous by the acting of Edwin Booth.

PARIS.—"Quatre Fois Sept Font Vingt Huit," an old play by M. Romain Coolus, has been well received, and was the means of introducing a new comedienne to the public, Mlle. Deitz Monnin. The comedy and its chief player have pleased theatergoers exceedingly.

BERLIN.—W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Mrs. Dot," will soon be produced here. The rehearsals are being conducted by the author.

TORONTO.—James K. Hackett will produce in this city on Feb. 8 "A Son of the South," a new play by C. T. Dazey, author of "Home Folks," "An American Lord" and "In Old Kentucky." The play treats of the South of today and its hopeful future.

LONDON.—H. B. Irving has passed his 100th performance in "The Lyons Mail," a play made famous by his father.

CHICAGO.—Henry James' "Daisy Miller" has been produced here by a school of acting.

BOSTON.—Miss Hattie Williams, the star of the "Fluffy Ruffles" company playing at the Park Theater, was visited yesterday afternoon in her dressing room by a delegation of women suffragists, who invited her to speak at a hearing to be held at the State House Feb. 23. Miss Williams accepted.

LONDON.—Henri Bernstein's "Samson," the same version as that used in America, was produced at the Garrick Theater Wednesday night. The leading roles were played by Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Van Brough. The play was enthusiastically received.

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights of the new play, "An Englishman's Home," by Maj. Guy Du Maurier.

NEW YORK.—William Winter is at work upon a volume to be called "The Life and Art of Richard Mansfield."

Beginning Feb. 5 Benjamin Chapin will present his play, "Lincoln at the White House," at the Garden Theater, New York, for a series of matinees.

PARIS.—Report has it that "The Chanticleer," which Rostand wrote for Coquelin, is to be played at the Port St. Martin Theater by M. Lebargy, with the permission of the Comédie Française.

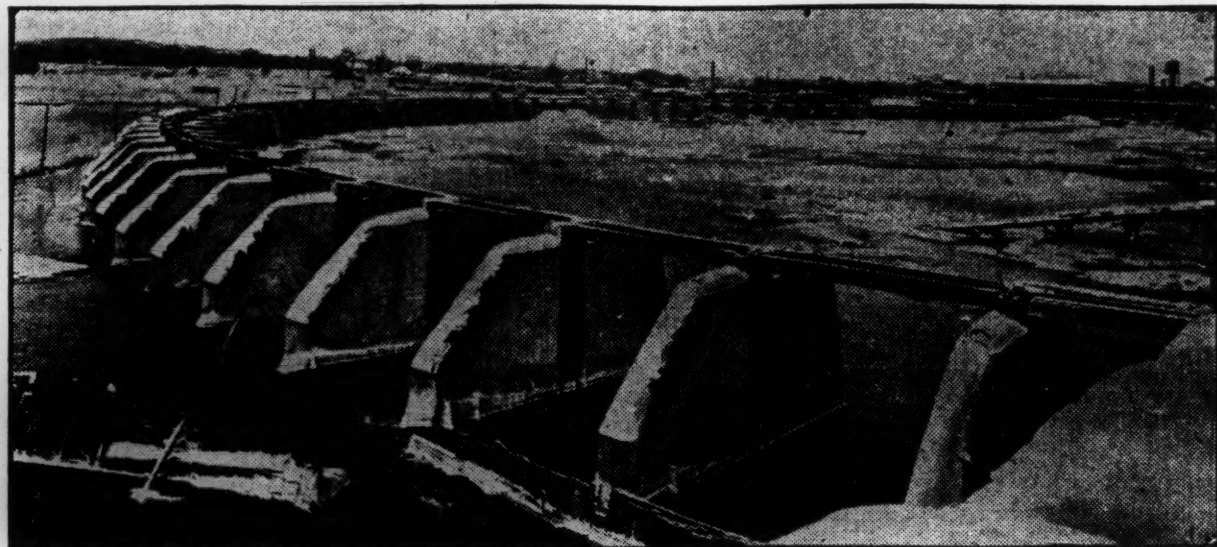
NEW YORK.—The directors of the New Theater have tendered the use of their house for the production of such plays as the Actors' Society may find worthy among the great number that are now being submitted to the play-reading committee of that organization. Mr. Shubert has supplemented this offer with another in which he offers the use of any of his houses in New York should the stage of the New Theater ever be unavailable because otherwise occupied.

BY THE WAY.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is to present an English version of the Greek tragedy "Electra" next May in Berkeley, Cal., before the graduating class of the University of California.

Miss Maxine Elliot has many innovations in her new theater, but none of them are of so much interest as the new style seats which she has installed. "I have been kicked in the back for the last time so far as this theater is concerned," says Miss Elliott. "And the women in my audience may know that they won't go home with large dusty footprints of desecrating boots on the backs of their gowns. For the cushion on the seats and the cushions on the backs of the chairs meet. No foot can work its way between, because there is no between."

Piers for Great Canadian Dam Quickly Made



ARTIFICIAL STONE PIERS FOR CHAUDIERE DAM, OTTAWA, ONT.

Picture shows forty-nine "posts" finished in twelve weeks, composed of nearly 9000 cubic yards of concrete and over 700 tons of steel.

OTTAWA, Ont.—One of the quickest pieces of concrete work ever accomplished in the Dominion is that of the piers for the new dam at the Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa. The work of unwatering the site was started on Aug. 8, 1908, the first concrete mixed on Sept. 26, and the last bucketful poured into the 49th pier on Dec. 19, making a total of 8925 cubic yards of concrete placed in 12 weeks, the steel work being started only a few days earlier, of which over 700 tons have been used.

The piers are 22 feet high, 39 feet 5 inches long, and 4 feet wide at the upstream end, 2 feet at the downstream end. Each opening is a clear space of 22 feet, and when the stop-logs are all in place they will raise the water 15 feet on the sills. With the logs out these openings will allow the maximum discharge of the river, over 193,000 cubic feet per second, to pass without increasing the flooded area above. Commenting at length upon the work, the Ottawa Citizen shows proper appreciation of the man behind it, remarking that during construction J. B. McRae of Ottawa has

been practically resident engineer, for he has been almost constantly upon the scene. Not a detail necessary to make the dam strong, secure and enduring has been overlooked by him. Quiet and unassuming, but efficient in the highest degree, he has won the respect of everybody connected with the work, from the power owners down. He is a graduate in engineering of McGill University, and though a young man has had a wide experience. He was superintending engineer of the Ragged Rapids dam, and has plans under preparation for a huge power scheme in the maritime provinces.

Musical Events in Boston

GABRILOWITSCH.

IN Jordan Hall Wednesday afternoon, Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave for his second piano recital the following program: Brahms, intermezzo, A major; intermezzo, E minor; rhapsodie, E-flat major; Daniel Gregory Mason, elegy in variation form, op. 2 (first performance); andante non troppo sostenuto; più allegro; leggiero; legato; in canto tenuto; andantino patetico; dolce e semplice; allegro risoluto; molto vivace; non troppo allegro; maestoso; andante largamente. Chopin, 12 preludes. Schumann, Carnaval.

Gabrilowitsch was an entirely different man at his second recital from the Gabrilowitsch of four weeks ago. At his first recital he infused a unity of mood into all he played; no matter who the composer, the music was all as sombre as a starlight night of midwinter; there was no sunshine even in his playing of Mozart. But the second program was played with less thought of himself and with more thought for the composers. If he had not had his mind right on Brahms, he never would have made that composer's ideas speak out as plainly as they did. In the intermezzo in E minor he wove the upper and the lower melody into the texture of the music with just that half revealed, half concealed purpose which is characteristic of the speech of Brahms. In the rhapsodie, he exhibited Brahms in one of those rare humorous moods of his, when the music has the appearance of eccentricity but is all the time logical.

It was because Gabrilowitsch had the interests of his composers at heart that he gave Daniel Gregory Mason's new variations a perfectly fair presentation. In discussing Mr. Mason's music it will not do to apply the same principles of criticism which he himself has used in his studies of the composers of the 19th century. Mr. Mason has said that music gets its strength and its weakness from the personal life of the man who composes it. He has said that the fondness of Schubert for country picnics had something to do with the easy-going, holiday air of some parts of the symphony in C. He has said that Mendelssohn's easy circumstances in life tended to enervate his music. While Mr. Mason's critical views have given the whole subject of musical biography a new interest, they are obviously not serviceable in the discussion of composers whose biography is not yet written. Since, then, a personal view of Mr. Mason's music may not be indulged in, it may appropriately be viewed from the standpoint of locality. It is American music and as such it must have a special meaning.

There were many piano students present at the recital Tuesday, and experts in the art of piano composition were there. They are the persons to tell whether the variations were really piano music or not, whether they are written so that anybody less accomplished than Gabrilowitsch can play them, whether they are in spots orchestral rather than pianistic in character. But the humblest listener has the right to construct for the music a program, to study its meaning as an expression of Americanism. If on a special occasion small things may be compared with large, let it be said of Mr. Mason's music that it is an American "Hero's Life." In its very name it professes to be a retrospect on some man's career, and it is reasonable to suppose that the career was more or less heroic; so the name "Hero's Life" is not very far removed from the title given the music by its composer.

The theme on which the variations are built has nothing strangely original about it and nothing old; it is straightforward, interesting, and serious. It is put through vicissitudes of treatment that reflect the experiences of life. It goes on with determination, it becomes light-hearted, then sober, it has trials and is softened by them; it becomes stouter-hearted than ever, it faces a crisis and makes momentous decisions. What are these staggerings in the next to the last variation and what is that sustained, resistless, full tide of harmony but decision in the face of a crisis? The

final march tells of deeds well done, of a life fearlessly lived, of a determined purpose that survives the hero in his works.

Whether it is justifiable or not to attach a program to Mr. Mason's new music, it certainly is not amiss to say of it that its tone, in spite of its name, is optimistic and that it is in all respects a worthy American composition.

HOFFMANN QUARTET.

In Jacob Sleeper Hall Wednesday evening at the third concert by the Hoffmann Quartet the following program was played:

Sonata a quattro (in D major), Giuseppe Tartini (first time), allegro assai, larghetto, allegro; piano trio, op. 49 (in D minor), F. Mendelssohn (in memory of Mendelssohn's birth, Feb. 3, 1809); quartet, op. 46, A. Duvernoy.

The assisting artist was Walter Spry of Chicago.

The old quartet of Tartini is a simply constructed and reasonably interesting piece, very easy for each player by himself and very hard for all four players together. Mr. Hoffman and his associates wasted on it no efforts at expression beyond the ordinary gradations of loud and soft, which as a matter of course trained players observe. The music by its own impulse grew better from the first movement to the last and the listener heard its closing lively measures with regret. Tartini must have had a musical conscience, for though he worked in a small sphere and though his paths were all defined his writing is forcible and individual.

Mendelssohn's trio was best where Mendelssohn found his most natural avenue of expression, in the slow movement and in the scherzo. The andante allowed him free play for his melodious gift and made no tax on his harmonic originality; and the scherzo gave him a ready mould into which his lighter thoughts on men and things could be cast. Mendelssohn's witty and sociable nature took kindly to the scherzo form, but he had not the strong man's gift for inventing an allegro. The trio showed the composer to advantage as a writer for instruments in combination; for whatever Mendelssohn lacked in originating force is offset by his remarkable talent for making groups of instruments sound well together. Mr. Spry, the pianist, was in perfect trim for his work with Mr. Hoffmann and Mr. Barth, all three did their duty well by Mendelssohn.

The Hoffmann quartet sounded better in Duvernoy's modern work than in the old music of Tartini; for in playing it they were doing the very things they do in their weekly routine in the orchestra. The quartet of Duvernoy, though not remarkable for its ideas is remarkable for the sonorous orchestral efforts it calls out of a band of four players. Doubtless it taxed the skill of the players more than did the sonata with which they began their program, but for all that it was, because of its wealth of tone, an easier piece to make sound well than Tartini's simple music two centuries old.

MUNICIPAL CONCERT.

At the municipal concert last night in Franklin Union Hall, a program in honor of the Mendelssohn centenary was given. It consisted of representative selections from the works of that composer for orchestra and voice.

Louis C. Elson in his remarks spoke of Mendelssohn as not a great genius but a great talent. Like many artists he was ranked too high in life and too low afterward. Especial stress was laid upon his precocity, his fortunate circumstances, his early acquaintance with Moscheles and Goethe, the absence of struggle and the effect of these factors upon his music, which though elegant in melody and form and flawless in workmanship, falls short of greatness by the degree that his life was free from storm and stress. A sharp contrast was

drawn between his temperament and that of Schumann.

The orchestra was assisted by James H. Rattigan, tenor, and Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano. Miss Blair sang "Hear Ye, Israel" very well and shows promise.

NOTES.

The Conservatory Orchestra and Choral Club, G. W. Chadwick conductor, gave in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening a program of which the first half was in commemoration of the birth of Felix Mendelssohn. It was as follows:

Mendelssohn, overture, chorus, nocturne, wedding march, from the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," solos by Miss Lucile M. Brown and Miss Rebecca H. Andrews; Mendelssohn, concerto in E minor for violin, first movement, Miss Carrie Altan; Brahms, two songs for women's voices with harp and four French horns; Liszt, symphonic poem, "Les Préludes."

As the recital of Gabrilowitsch was preparation for the program he is to play at his next concert in New York, so Paderewski's performance in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon was a rehearsal of the program which he will play next Saturday in Boston.

The Flonzaley Quartet on Tuesday evening played in New York the quartet of Mozart in D major and the new Dohnanyi quartet which they will play tonight in Chickering Hall.

Miss Katharine Goodson, who played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra last year and the year before, has announced a piano recital for Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Jordan Hall.

HASKELL FACES FEDERAL TRIAL

Oklahoma Governor and Six Others Indicted on Charges of Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud the Government.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Gov. Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, A. Z. English, C. W. Turner, W. T. Hutchings, James W. Hill and Walter R. Eaton have been indicted by the federal grand jury here in the town lot alleged fraud investigation, the charges being conspiracy to defraud the government.

Attorney Thomas H. Owen of Muskogee, representing Governor Haskell, arranged for the Governor entering his appearance on Friday and giving bond in the sum of \$5000 for appearance for trial. The writs issued are returnable forthwith.

Governor Haskell is in Guthrie. There is but one indictment against him. It charges conspiracy with Walter F. Eaton and Clarence W. Turner to defraud the government. There are two indictments against Turner and one each against the others indicted.

Turner was first to give bond in the sum of \$10,000. Hutchings and Eaton called and gave bond of \$5000 each. All will probably be arraigned before Judge Campbell on Friday. English is in Los Angeles.

The indictments were returned under section 5440 of the federal statutes, which provides:

"If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner and for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$10,000 fine or to imprisonment not to exceed two years or to both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

Canadian Northern to Rush Line to Coast

VANCOUVER, B. C.—"When I return East I will recommend to the company that engineers be placed in the field at once to locate a line to the Pacific coast. We have 3000 miles of line in operation and 2000 more financed, and when we commence building our line to the coast we expect to maintain our record of building a mile a day, although we may have to do a little less on some of the more difficult sections." This was the declaration of D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, at a meeting held in New Westminster under the joint auspices of the board of trade and the city council.

JEWS PLAY PROMINENT PART IN HISTORY OF WORLD'S ART

In Music, in Painting, the Drama, and Their Branches, These Men Have Won Fame.

FOUGHT THEIR WAY

"In all departments of literature call the beaumont of fame and a million Jews will answer from almost every land beneath the sun through more than 3000 years."

"The earliest Jewish literature took the form of poetry. 'The Song of Deborah' is a much older account of that battle than the prose, and we may conclude that many of the great events in Israel's history were chronicled in verse."

"The earliest piece of secular lyric poetry written by a Jew is a song ascribed to Solomon ibn Gabirol. Then follows Moses ibn Ezra in the 12th century, who wrote a praise of music, friendship and love."

"The long line of Spanish poets culminates in Halevi, who was born in 1080 in Castile, in Spain, where the Jews formed the center of the most cultivated society. He wrote some of the most beautiful secular lyrics to be found in any tongue. His greatest poem is 'The Elegy of Zion.'"

"Among Austrian poets may be named Frankl, Beck, Wilh., and Kalisch. In France Eugene Manuel and in Denmark Henry Hertz acquired fame."

"The first Jewish poet of Germany is Heinrich Heine, who, by his supreme genius and indomitable courage in the face of suffering, placed himself next to the giant Goethe in German literature."

"Among other German Jews who wooed the muse of song are E. M. Kuh, Ludwig Steinheim, Sellhefer, Tr. Creizenach, M. Hartmann, S. H. Rosenthal, Henriette Ottenheimer, M. Sachs and Moritz Rappaport."

"The Jewish writers of verse in America include Emma Lazarus and Morris Rosenfeld. Perhaps the best Jewish exponent of poetry at the present time are the Russians."

"The oldest drama written in Hebrew is entitled 'The Eternal Foundation,' written by Moses Zacuto of Amsterdam in 1692. Samuel Romanelli of Mantua in 1741 at Berlin wrote an allegorical melodrama called 'The Voices Cease.' In 1806 'The Daughter of Jephthah' was brought out in Vienna by Moses Neumann."

"The first original drama in Spanish literature, 'Celestina,' is attributed to a Jew, Rodrigo de Costa."

"The first Jewish dramatist to use German was Benedict David Arnstein of Vienna. Since that time poets of the Jewish race have enriched every department of German literature, among whom may be named Mosenthal, Kalisch, Jacobson, Fulda and Schlesinger," writes Dr. Madison C. Peters in the Chicago Tribune.

"Ludovic Halevi, the composer's nephew, in opera, comedy and vaudeville, next to D'Ennery, another Jew, was the most prolific French dramatist. Cremonieux and Miland made great contributions to the French stage, while Von Weilen and Burger are two of the chief dramatists in Austria. Sarah Bernhardt is a Jewess."

"In the world of secular music Israel has brought forth many geniuses, such as Mendelssohn—the Wunderkind of modern music—Halevi, Meyerbeer, Offenbach and Goldmark."

"England has produced Moscheles, Cowen, Benedict, Coster, and Salaman. Among the Swedes Josephson achieved fame."

"Among the great musical conductors of America may be named Sam Frank. Alfred Hertz, and Dr. Leopold Damrosch, one of the great conductors of modern times, whose crowning achievement was his successful establishment of German opera in New York. His son, Walter Damrosch, is contributing more than any other American today to the cultivation of good music. The Damroschs were the Blutkopsfs of Germany, Damrosch being the literal translation into Hebrew of the German name."

"As performers Jews stand as high as they do as composers. Rubinstein, Rosenthal and Hoffmann will always be reckoned among the world's best pianists. Joachim never played second fiddle to anybody."

"Wagner wrote 'Das Judentum in der Musik' to show that the Aryan had originality, while the Jews were only adjusters and adapters. But when Wagner produced an opera to show the Teutonic superiority over the Jews, he was dumfounded when, on the night of the performance, all the first violins were in the hands of Jews."

"From the drama we may turn to the press. Among the leading dailies of the country, either owned or edited by Jews, are Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; George M. Ochs, Public Ledger, Philadelphia; M. H. De Young, San Francisco

Chronicle; Victor Rosewater, Omaha Bee.

"Coming to the world of painting and sculpture, we may say that, owing to the strictures that were put on their religion, the Jews have just begun to achieve distinction. Joseph Israels is famous for his celebrated delineations of Dutch fisher life. Solomon J. Solomon stands high among English artists. In France the brothers Lehman, Jacobs, Levy, Ullmann and Worms have made indelible marks in the gallery of art."

"In Germany Myerheim and Schlesinger made splendid reputations for almost faultless work. Among Americans Henry Mosler and Ben Austrian have won honors at home and abroad; George D. M. Peixotto is another Jew who reflects credit on the art of America. Max Rosenthal and his son Albert have become known to fame both as etchers and portrait painters."

"Of illustrators in America none is better known than Louis Loeb. With the sculptors we find Antolski, greatest artist in stone of all Russians, while the carvings of Moses J. Ezekiel have been exhibited in all the art centers of Europe. His work 'Religious Liberty' in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, was the first public monument erected by Jews in the United States."

PRESIDENT TO AID CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the Governors of the various states heartily concurring in the recommendations recently made by the conference on dependent children. He is preparing a message to Congress on the subject.

Wedding Breakfasts

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

BEARS ATTACK CONSOLIDATED GAS ONCE MORE

Heavy Selling of This Issue Causes the Price to Drop Sharply and Other Stocks Decline in Sympathy.

BOSTON IRREGULAR

Another drive was made on Consolidated Gas today by the bears with telling effect. The stock opened a point lower than last night's closing price at 116 1/2 and at the end of the first hour was selling 2 1/4 lower at 114 1/2. There was no news to account for the reaction in this security and the raid was presumably made on "general principles." The stock, it is believed by many, is most vulnerable because it has been selling too high as an investment security. It is a 3 1/2 per cent investment selling at its present price.

The weakness in Consolidated Gas had its effect upon the rest of the market and prices receded from last night's most. The market, however, showed considerable irregularity and was for the most part under the control of the professional traders who transfer their operations from one side to the other at a few moments' notice, depending upon which way the current of prices is moving. That there was a difference of opinion among them this morning was shown by the fact that while some of the leaders declined sharply from fractions to more than a point other stocks advanced nearly as much.

Rock Island preferred was exceptionally strong during the forenoon, opening a quarter higher at 63 1/2 and advancing a point to 64 1/2. The company has been doing a good business and on the strength of this there is persistent talk of a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock. Reading was among the leading railroads to react under pressure. The stock opened an eighth lower at 132, rose 1/2 and slumped off to 131. The sales of this issue yesterday amounted to 27,700 shares. Denver & Rio Grande was in good demand today, opening an eighth higher at 45 1/2 and rising to 46 1/2. St. Paul's excellent report of earnings for December and for the six months ended Dec. 31, made public today, had no appreciable effect upon the stock. Earnings revenues of the company for the month of \$386,145 and for the six months the gross increased \$388,917, which is considered a fine showing, considering the general condition of business.

Smelting opened a quarter lower at 45 and reacted further during the first hour to 84 1/2. Amalgamated Copper started off a quarter lower at 75 and declined to 74 1/2 before noon. Boston stocks were quite irregular, but price changes were not of serious moment. Arizona Commercial was a quarter lower at 34 1/2 at the opening and after advancing to 34 1/2 reacted to 33 1/2. Osceola, which has had a good rise during the past two or three days, opened a point at 131 and declined still further to 130. North Butte opened a half lower at 74 1/2 and after advancing to 75 1/2 reacted to 74. Superior Copper sold unchanged around 37 and 37 1/2.

Missouri Pacific moved up above 72 during the afternoon after its fine showing of earnings was made public. There was some selling of other stocks around 2 o'clock and the market was very irregular. Persistent buying of Wisconsin Central sent that stock up from 39 at the opening to 41. Denver & Rio Grande advanced further to 47. Consolidated Gas recovered from its low point to 116 1/2. Reading at 130 1/2 was down 1 1/2. Wisconsin Central advanced to 43 1/2 shortly before the close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. No sale. The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period 1908 as follows:

	1908.	1909.
Exchanges	\$26,230,359	\$22,337,166
Balance	1,932,501	1,163,861
The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$64,872.		

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	1908.	1909.
Total reserve	\$23,981,000	\$28,000,000
Circulation	\$27,227,000	\$27,000,000
Other securities	\$4,505,513	\$479,000
Public deposits	\$1,230,000	\$700,000
Govt. securities	\$4,062,000	\$12,000,000
Per cent of res. to liab.	14.842	66

The average percentage of reserves to liabilities since 1900 is 49.02.

THE COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK—The cotton market opened easy, 2 to 4 points lower. March 9.57@9.58; May 9.48@9.50; July 9.43@9.44; August 9.33; bid, October 9.24@9.25.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton business quiet, prices steady. American middling uplands 5.17. Sales 6000, 200 for speculation and exporters. Receipts 12,000, 12,000 American. Futures opened steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Amalgamated Copper	Open	High	Low	Last
Amer Car & Fy prof	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Amer Locomotive	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Amer Smelt & Ref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Amer Sugar	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Amer Tel & Tel	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Amer Tobacco	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Anacosta	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa pref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atlantic Coast Line	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Canadian Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Central Leather	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Chester & Alton	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Chicago Great Western	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Colorado Southern	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Consolidated Gas	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Denver & Rio Grande	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Erie	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Gen'l Northern pref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Gen'l Northern Ore	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Illinois Central	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Kansas & Texas	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Missouri Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
National Lead	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
New York Central	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
N Y N H & H	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Northern Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Northwestern	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Pennsylvania	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
People's Gas	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Piedmont Steel Car	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Pullman	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Reading	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Rock Island	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Road Island pref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Southern Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Southern Railway	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
St Paul	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Tennessee Copper	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Texas Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Union Pacific	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
U S Rubber pref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
U S Steel	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
U S Steel pref	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Wabash	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Western Union	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Westinghouse Electric	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Wisconsin Central	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4

BONDS

Am Tel & Tel conv	Opening	High	Low	Closing
Atchafalpa 4 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 5 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 6 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 7 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 8 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 9 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 10 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 11 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 12 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 13 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 14 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 15 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 16 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
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Atchafalpa 18 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 19 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
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Atchafalpa 22 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
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Atchafalpa 24 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 25 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 26 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 27 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 28 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
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Atchafalpa 96 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 97 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 98 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 99 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalpa 100 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4

GOVERNMENT BONDS

107 1/2	103	102 1/4	103
102 1/2	...	102 1/2	...
100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2
100 3/4	101 1/2	100 3/4	101 1/2
100	...	100	...
120	120 1/4	119 1/2	120 1/4
20 1/2	...	120 1/4	...
10 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
11 1/2	...	101 1/2	102 1/2
...	...	109	...
...	...	100	...

CTIONS
EL STOCKS

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

Boston and Washington Libraries

Though the fundamental principles of civilization are the same in Europe and in America, it cannot be denied that between Europe and America there are many little differences of detail. It will perhaps be interesting to American readers, says Signor Ferrara in his article in the New York World, to learn which of these differences have most struck me. And by Europe I mean principally its two richest countries, England and France.

The first, and to my idea, most important difference is that in America there is greater public luxury and less private luxury. Hotels, schools, clubs, public buildings are built with a profusion of marbles, ornamentation, gilding, space, which is not to be found in Europe, at least in modern edifices. To find something analogous in Europe we must go back to the structures of the 14th and 17th centuries. The hotels and libraries especially are magnificent. The Boston Public Library and the Congressional Library in Washington seem to me to represent the highest degree of sumptuousness and technical perfection that has yet been attained in the world.

Rapped the Wrong Door

Charles E. Wells, senator from West Virginia, who once introduced a bill advocating the changing of Ground Hog day from Feb. 2 to July 4, was staying overnight at the Grand Hotel of a budding West Virginia village not long since.

He was awakened in the morning by heavy pounding on his door, and the voice of the old man might clerk saying: "Five o'clock! Better get up or you'll miss your train."

Mr. Wells didn't intend to catch a morning train, and hadn't given any instructions that he should be called at the hour of 5 o'clock, so he paid no attention to the old man's early morning greeting, and was asleep again almost immediately.

In about 15 minutes he was again awakened by the pounding on his door and heard the voice of the old man saying apologetically: "Don't get up. I rapped on the wrong door!"—Lippincott's.

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God has not given us vast learning to solve all the problems, or un-failing wisdom to direct all the wanderings of our brothers' lives, but He has given to every one of us the power to be spiritual, and by our spirituality to lift and enlarge and enlighten the lives we touch.—Phillips Brooks.

Got It From Emerson

A Subscriber Gives More Details for a Monitor Story.

A subscriber gives to the Home Forum some interesting details amplifying a little anecdote of Ralph Waldo Emerson, printed on the page several days ago. The subscriber says:

"I think you have told but half of the story. I knew Mr. Emerson well, had heard the story, and once asked him about it. He smiled and said, 'I think you have it almost as it was.' I had heard of the statement and made it to him about as follows:

"One day in a street of Concord Mr. Emerson was met by a man who said, 'Mr. Emerson, I was on my way to your house. I wanted to talk with you.' Mr. Emerson said, 'I am sorry I cannot be there to talk with you. Was there anything in particular you wanted to talk about?' The man said, 'Yes, I have lately become a Second Adventist, and would like to talk with you about your soul.' Mr. E. replied, 'That would have been a very good thing to talk about. Is there any particular reason for talking about it today?' 'Yes, there is,' said the man, 'for I think the world is soon to come to an end.' 'Well, friend,' said Mr. Emerson, 'I pray you don't be troubled about the world, for you and I can get along very well without that.'"

Give not over thy soul to sorrow; And afflict not thyself in thine own counsel.

Gladness of heart is the life of a man; And joyfulness of a man is length of days.—Ecclesiasticus.

THE HOME FORUM

Mendelssohn Centenary Is Here

THE centenary of Mendelssohn's birth, Feb. 3, has been widely noted. He was born in Hamburg, of Jewish parents, and in the cradle he did not give his mother reason to believe that he was to be the most famous child born in all Germany on that day, it was not long before he gave signs of unusual talent.

His grandfather was a noted writer and philosopher, and Abraham, the father of Mendelssohn, had reason to say: "I used to be spoken of as the son of Moses Mendelssohn; now I am the father of Felix."

The Mendelssohns were well-to-do, and there was every opportunity for the lad to follow the bent he showed toward music. At the age of six the child showed his skill at the piano-forte; and at that early date was taking lessons in composition from one professor, lessons on the violin from another, and lessons on the piano from a third. When nine years old he gave a public performance in Berlin, and a year later invaded Paris. From that time forward he wrote compositions for the violin, violoncello and piano.

To compose seemed no effort for him at all, despite the highly polished nature



FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.
Famous German musician, the centenary of whose birth has just been observed.

of his compositions. As Chopin has been compared to Poe, Mendelssohn might be likened to Tennyson in the quality of his work. His music was fashioned in exquisite taste, as Mr. W. J. Henderson of New York remarks. His bent, perhaps a hereditary one, was ever in the direction of clearness, order and perfection of balance. Without the extreme qualities of Beethoven, Tchaikowsky or

Wagner, his work had a wonderful symmetry, and a clearness of design that the greater composers do not always attain.

The most important of compositions inspired by a visit to Italy, France and England was the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Later on, he wrote the music for the play itself. He spent some time in Scotland, and better than any other composer, perhaps, exploited the essence of Scottish music in several charming works. The symphony in A minor may be said to immortalize the bagpipes, and was first produced under his own direction by the London Philharmonic Society.

A peculiar feature of Mendelssohn's work while he lived was that it was better liked in England than in Germany.

This is partly explained by the fact that his sacred compositions were so beautiful, and that in England there were no composers who thought they would improve their own positions by attacking his work.

His oratorios, "St. Paul" and "Elijah," are considered his most important works, and of his piano music the "Songs Without Words" are the most characteristic of his peculiar genius.

The eternal life is not the future life; it is life in harmony with the true order of things—life in God. To live so as to keep this consciousness of ours in perpetual relation with the eternal is to be wise; to live so as to personify and embody the eternal is to be religious.—Amiel.

Answering a Far-Away Cry

Four grandparents from New York left San Francisco a few days ago in the steamship Siberia for Manila to listen to the goo-goo of a nine-weeks-old grandson. They are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Teall, of Little Falls, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Snyder, of the same town. Lieutenant Teall, of the Twenty-sixth, married Miss Snyder in September, 1907, and soon afterward the young officer and his bride left for the scene of his activities in Manila. Their parents, now on the Pacific, have not seen them since, but the announcement that a son had been born in the far away islands brought the grandparents westward.

Messrs. Snyder and Teall are both under 45 years of age, and there are no prouder men walking the decks of the Siberia. They are inseparable, the far away cry of the little boy born in the island possessions having bound them together in an ironclad friendship. On leaving Little Falls, Messrs. Teall and Snyder were given a banquet by their friends in honor of the new born grandson. All the town folk were present and heaped congratulations on the pair of grandfathers. They intend to circle the globe after spending some time with Lieutenant and Mrs. Teall and their help.

Christian faith is a grand cathedral with divinely pictured windows. Standing without, you see no glory nor can possibly imagine any. Standing within, every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

American and European Business Habits

In Boston I saw this: Merchants, professional men, bankers, all the men who represent the life and the business of the city, migrating in the evening to the neighboring villages to go to sleep in the country; and the Italian peasants who cultivate the gardens in the outskirts of Boston going into the city to reach their little homes in the old parts of town. The country folk live in the city and the city folks in the country!

In America it is almost a fundamental principle that the business man or the professional man, when he has finished his intense and absorbing daily work, thinks no more of business and disburdens his mind entirely when he goes home to his family. How could he, anyway, continue his work when all the tools of his trade are in another house, often many miles distant? In continental Europe, on the contrary, man works, it might be said, uninterruptedly; he is always thinking about his business, his affairs, even when he is at home with his family, with his friends, and on his holidays; and this enables him when he is working to work more comfortably and more slowly.

To sum up everything in a material expression—in America the working days are only about five, for Saturday is consecrated almost entirely to enjoyment; in continental Europe they are six, all full days. Hence, in America the work not done on the sixth day has to be made up in five.

Which of the two systems is the better? I am too accustomed to the European system to be able to judge. I will only remark that in Europe there are Europeans who think the American system the better and that in America I have found Americans who would prefer the European system.—Signor Ferrara, in New York World.

He Didn't Know

The secretary of one of the college classes at Princeton, in sending out each year a list of questions to be answered by members of the class, in order that the results may be duly tabulated and set forth in the university annual, is said always to include in his list this question: "Are you engaged?"

It would seem that one of the members was overcome with doubt in this respect, for in the blank space given over to the query mentioned he made his return as follows:

"Do not know. Am waiting letter."—Harper's Magazine.

PREACHING A RETURN TO THE LAND

In Elliot, Me., historically one of the oldest towns of the United States, is located what is known as the "founders' group" of the Landward League. This is a community of those who have forsaken city life for life on the land and who are striving to get others to follow their example and to induce the government to start a general movement of the sort, for the betterment of conditions both in city and country. This league proposes a legislative scheme to be carried out by the United States Congress, as follows:

1. A law prohibiting a greater density of population than 15,000 per square mile, or more than 40 per acre, or more than two persons in one room in city tenements, said rooms to contain not less than 100 square feet of floor space.

2. A prohibition of any persons, company or private corporation holding or owning more than 50 acres of land where density of population exceeds 10,000 per square mile, or over 20 per acre; or more than 200 acres where density exceeds 50 per square mile; the titles, however, to remain until there are applications for them from citizens without land, for garden and home allotments.

3. Legislation empowering local authorities to list lands held in excess of

those figures, set a fair price on them and assist non-owners of land to acquire them by easy payments.

4. Repeal of the 160-acre limit for securing government land and make the limit 20 acres in any particular locality, and as much less as may be deemed useful to support a family.

5. Allowance by Congress of 20 cents per capita to rural towns for establishing schools where agriculture, mechanical industries and home economics shall be taught.

6. Allowance of 10 cents per capita

to congressional districts for high schools for similar branches.

7. Scheme for employment and instruction at agricultural high schools, enabling home-seekers to get started on government land allotments.

The organization seeks to unite the deserving and industrious elements of society who find it difficult, under modern industrial development, to find sufficiently remunerative employment in cities. It seeks to give willing workers an opportunity to better their social and economic condition, at the same time

to elevate and conserve the nation itself. It hopes to foster home-owning.

It estimates that a million families established under the conditions indicated on the land would produce wealth of possibly \$1,000,000,000 annually more than is now produced, to say nothing of the increased intellectual and moral power which would become a factor in the national life.

In the literature of the league the advantages to the farmers of cooperation are pointed out, be it cooperation with each other and with the government.

CREDULITY

Among the many attributes which have from time to time been applied to Christian Science one of the most remarkable is credulity. It is remarkable in this way, that Christian Science is the one form of religion in this world which a man is not asked to accept on trust, but is on the contrary told he must of necessity prove for himself. "We must recollect," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 323 of Science and Health, "that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated." The fact is that when the ordinary man first hears of Christian Science he is commonly filled with incredulity. It presents a reversal of everything he has ever been educated to believe, and only as the truth of its theories is actually proved to him by demonstration does he find it possible to accept them. When, however, this has once been done his incredulity has given place not to credulity, but to understanding; and he is able to meet the contempt of his critics with the phrase with which Paul encountered the physical arguments of his opponents, "None of these things move me."

There is no Christian Scientist in the world who has not had some experience of healing. There are few, probably, who have not experienced it in a physical form. They are, therefore, very much in the position of the man born blind whom Jesus healed: ready to meet every objection with the simple statement: "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." The Pharisees met the testimony of this blind man very much as the world so frequently meets the testimony of Christian Science healing today. First they tried to suggest that there was a mistake about his blindness. They went to his parents and asked, "Is this your son, who ye say was born blind?" And when they found that the evidence of the parents could not be shaken in any way they promptly endeavored to put an entirely new construction on the incident by implying that however the healing was wrought, it was not attributable in any way to Christ Jesus. "Give," they said, "God the praise; we know that this man is a sinner." The Christian Scientist

is as anxious as Jesus was to give the honor to God, but the motive of the Pharisees was not really to honor God, but to discredit Jesus in the eyes of the people, and so protect their own power.

It is an extraordinary thing that the world's conception of the credulity of Christian Scientists is based on their insistence on the omnipotence of God. "If they were willing to place their reliance instead on doctors and on medicine, or on the ritual and dogmas of the churches, they would be regarded as perfectly sane. One philosopher has described Christian Science as debased Berkeleyism, which would appear to constitute an appeal in favor of water in preference to no drugs; while one theologian has complained that it ignores the philosophy of the last 4000 years, which argues a greater respect for the wisdom of this world than St. Paul was ever troubled with. The credulity of Christian Science has repudiated drugs and dogmas in favor of reliance on the purely spiritual, and in the pages of the Christian Science periodicals no less than at the Wednesday testimonial meetings in the churches, any one may learn the practical daily help which is being realized in this way.

Jesus said the Kingdom of God is in your midst, and unless, as is quite impossible, Jesus was making use of an expression calculated to fill men with false hopes, he was offering them some means of escape here and now from the material evils with which they found themselves beset. Mrs. Eddy has given humanity in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the key to the teaching of Jesus with which any one may unlock the secret for themselves. With this key in their hands thousands and thousands of people have freed themselves and multitudes of others from every conceivable phase of sickness and sorrow and sin. The evidence of this healing has been accumulating for what is now approaching half a century, and every day is adding not merely to its volume, but to what in the eyes of the world makes it so marvellous as to stamp those who believe in it as credulous.

A physician with a world-wide reputation has only quite recently committed himself to the statement that he has never been able to obtain evidence of a competent medical man, and subsequently healed under Christian Science treatment. This, if you come to think of it, was the exact complaint of the Pharisees in the case of the man born blind, and that has been the excuse of the world ever since for rejecting the evidence of every case of spiritual healing recorded throughout the centuries, and relegating them to the area of superstition. Such an argument is really the forlorn hope of criticism, for while branding the medical profession wholesale as incompetent, it fails to disestablish the fact that thousands of its patients have been healed of diseases which, whether rightly or wrongly diagnosed, the regular practitioners were unable to cure.

The day when arguments of this sort were of any value at all to the cause of those who think it wise and necessary to oppose Christian Science is gone forever. The arguments in support of Christian Science healing are no longer academic—they are walking about the cities and villages of the world in the shape of healthy and happy men and women, rescued from all the fears of life and all the terrors of death, and certain at least of this, that all the health and happiness which is theirs they owe to Christian Science.

—William H. Carruth.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Article of household furnishing.

Success can only be reached by climbing a steep hill. Climb little by little, but never turn back or stand still.—Nathaniel A. Braham.

The true greatness of a nation cannot be in triumphs of the intellect alone. Literature and art may enlarge the sphere of its influence; they may adorn it; but in their nature they are but accessories. The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man. The surest tokens of this grandeur in a nation are that Christian beneficence which diffuses the greatest happiness among all, and that passionless, Godlike justice which controls the relations of the nation to other nations, and to all the people committed to its charge.—Selected.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

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